

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

## Country Elevator Code Effective May 21

President Roosevelt on May 8 approved the Country Grain Elevator Code as drafted Apr. 10 by the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, acting thru Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n; C. E. Huff, Chicago, pres. Farmers National Grain Corporation; R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, representing Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash., representing Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., representing Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill., representing Eastern ass'ns of grain dealers; H. L. Robinson, Kansas City, Mo., pres. Associated Southwest Country Elevators.

The Code Authority will consist of eleven members to be selected as follows: One member at large from each of the four regions; one member to represent line elevators; one for private elevators; one for independent farmers co-operatives; one representative for the Farmers National Grain

Corporation; a representative of "scoop shovelers" and trucks hauling grain; and two members at large to be selected by this entire group.

The United States is divided into four regions, with a regular body in each area, governed by the National Code Authority of eleven members. The labor provisions applying to towns over 2,500 population may be changed by the Code Authority in event of "drought or other unpreventable cause has brought about severe crop shortage and reduced the volume of elevators."

The Code Authority is empowered to bring into play any trade ass'n or other agency as it may deem proper for carrying out its activities. Each country elevator will be compelled to defray its pro rata share of the expense of administering the Code and the Code Authority has the power to institute legal proceedings in its own name or take any other steps which may be necessary to collect such assessments from members of the industry.

Following are the provisions of the Code in full:

### ARTICLE I.—PURPOSES

To effect the policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, this Code is established as a Code of Fair Competition for the Country Grain Elevator Industry, and its provisions shall be the standards of fair competition for said industry and shall be binding upon every member thereof.

### ARTICLE II.—DEFINITIONS

Sec. 1. The terms "Country Grain Elevator Industry" and "Industry," as used herein, include the business of buying and/or assembling of grain, principally from growers and principally in less than carload lots, for resale and/or shipment, and/or the storage of such grain for a consideration, and do not include the assembling of grain by elevators and/or warehouses at terminal markets which receive such grain only in carload lots.

Sec. 2. The term "elevator" as used herein, means a grain elevator, warehouse or other physical facility used by a member of the country grain elevator industry in the performance of any of the functions described under Sec. 1 above. Each "elevator" shall constitute a separate member of the industry for all the purposes of this Code; provided, however, that where two or more elevators owned by one person are located at a single station, such elevators shall be considered as one member for the purposes hereof.

Sec. 3. The term "member of the industry" as used herein, includes, without limitation any individual, partnership, association, corporation or other form of enterprise engaged in the industry either as an employer or on his or its own behalf.

Sec. 4. The terms "President," "Act," "Secretary," and "Administrator" as used herein,

mean, respectively, the President of the United States, Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Sec'y of Agriculture of the United States, or his duly appointed agent, and the Administrator for Industrial Recovery, or his duly appointed agent.

Sec. 5. The term "employee," as used herein, means any person engaged in the industry in any capacity receiving compensation for his services, irrespective of the nature or method of payment of such compensation; except a member of the industry.

Sec. 6. The term "employer" as used herein, means any person by whom any such employee is compensated or employed.

Sec. 7. The term "person," as used herein, means any individual, partnership, corporation, ass'n and/or any other business unit.

Sec. 8. The term "grain," as used herein, includes wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, corn, speltz, buckwheat, grain sorghums, soybeans and dry field or seed peas, excluding, however, any of the above grains when such grains are purchased, assembled, stored or sold expressly as seed stocks.

Sec. 9. The term "State," includes territories and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 10. The term "South," referred to in this Code includes the following States: Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Sec. 11. All population differentials in this Code are based on the official census of 1930.

Sec. 12. The term "Code Authority" as used herein, means the Code Authority established pursuant to the provisions of Article VI of this Code.

Sec. 13. The term "National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns," as used herein, means the Ass'n of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns organized under the name and style of the "National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns."

### ARTICLE III.—HOURS

Sec. 1. No employee shall be permitted to work in excess of 48 hours per week, averaged over any consecutive 13 weeks' period, without the payment of overtime.

Sec. 2. Maximum hours fixed in the foregoing Sec. 1 shall not apply to employees on emergency maintenance or emergency repair work, provided that in any such special case, at least one and one-third (1½) times their normal rates shall be paid such employees for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in one day and/or forty-eight (48) hours in any one week, and reports shall be made monthly to the Code Authority, stating the number of hours so worked in excess of the maximum, hours in any one day and beyond the weekly hours stipulated in the foregoing Sec. 1, shall be compensated by at least time and one-third for such overtime, and reports shall be made monthly to the Code Authority stating the number of hours so worked in excess of the maximum.

Sec. 3. The maximum hours and other provisions of Sec 1, Article III, and Section 5, Article IV, shall not apply to employees of the industry in towns of less than 2,500 population, which are not within the immediate trade area of a city of larger population, nor to employees in managerial or executive capacities who are employed continuously for six months or more at a rate of pay of not less than \$25.00 per week.

[Continued on page 361]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.  
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
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Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.\*  
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### Crop Loans Until May 15

The period in which applications for emergency crop loans may be received has been extended to the close of business May 15.

Loans from the emergency crop loan fund of \$40,000,000, appropriated by the Congress for the present season, are made only to applicants who are unable to obtain credit from other sources, who do not have a means of livelihood other than farming and who are otherwise eligible. The minimum amount of an emergency crop loan is \$10; the maximum \$250.

### Rental and Benefit Payments

Rental and benefit payments totalling \$179,702,687 had been distributed to 1,862,532 farmers participating in the wheat, cotton, and tobacco adjustment programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, up to April 1, according to the comptroller's cumulative report.

In addition expenditures of \$52,346,622 for surplus removal operations involving wheat, hogs and dairy products, and expenditures of \$11,696,150 for administrative expenses, were shown by the report.

The rental and benefit payments reported up to April 1, had been distributed by commodities as follows: \$112,472,670 to 1,032,154 cotton growers; \$65,632,728 to 798,614 wheat farmers; and \$1,597,288 to 31,764 tobacco producers.

### Swing of the Legislative Pendulum

Approval by the Senate of the nomination of R. G. Tugwell for the newly created office of under secretary of agriculture is becoming more than a personal matter.

Due to the declarations of Dr. Wirt, quoting Tugwell, and an exposition by Representative McGugin of the brain trust, it has been shown that Tugwell is working to destroy constitutional government and that his radical views on agriculture are not sound.

Therefore it has become a question of endorsement by the Senate of these radical ideas by confirmation of the appointment. Refusal to confirm would be taken as a departure from the last year's rubber-stamping of all dictatorial steps.

The board of managers of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has written a letter to each senator and representative from Indiana protesting the appointment of Mr. Tugwell.

### Contract and Free Acreage

Under the corn-hog contract a signer finds under his control to a limited extent the acres he rents to the government, and to a greater extent the acres available when he has additional cultivated land after he has planted the maximum feed crop permitted under the contract.

The contracted acres may be seeded to permanent pasture or used to grow soil improving or erosion preventing crops. Sweet clover for use in 1935 may be sown on contracted acres this year with or without a nurse crop, but this legume cannot be pastured in 1934. When any of the other crops permitted under the administrative ruling are seeded without a nurse crop on contracted acres the land may be pastured this year.

The free acres may be planted to soybeans harvested for any purpose. Oats, if pastured or cut for hay well before maturity, may also be used on the free acres. Additional crops classified as non-feed crops which may be used on such acres include flax, sweet corn for canning factories, pop corn for commercial use, truck crops and emergency hay crops such as timothy and millet.

A special administrative ruling made recently permits the use of oats, rye, barley, field peas and cow peas for use as pasture or cut green for hay on land seeded to clover in 1933 which was killed out.

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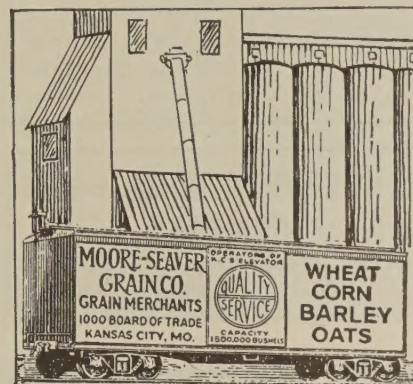
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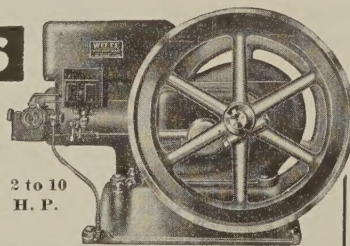
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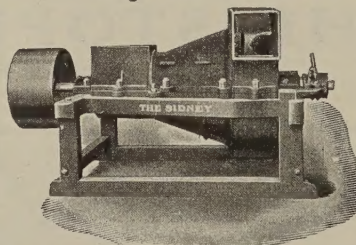
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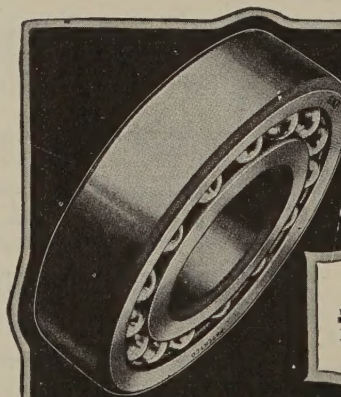
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400  
ROOMS

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OPERATED BY

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Preferred in the  
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### YOUR ELEVATOR

can be brought up-to-date for less than you are paying to operate it. Ask for our recommendations and estimates on modernizing your plant.

**Reliance Construction Co.**  
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

### CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No back-legging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.

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### TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering All Kinds of Property.

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ELEVATORS AND CONTENTS**

Financially sound for 32 years.

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Think that times are getting back to normal and that we can all make some money.—J. S. Foster, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., Firesteel, S. D.

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is now associated with  
**W. A. KLINGER, INC.**  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA  
Builders of Grain Elevators,  
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### ZELNY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zelny Thermometer Co.**

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

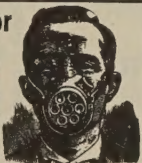
### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

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### Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

The paper the Grain and Feed Dealer supports, because it supports the Grain and Feed Dealer.

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE  
**STEEL BELT LACING**

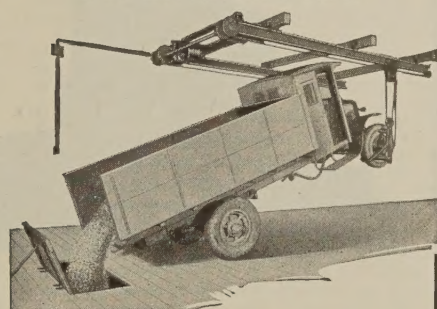
**N**EARLY a thousand belts per hour are laced with Alligator Steel Belt Lacing, day in day out, year in year out. Easy, rapid application with a hammer as the only tool; the hammer-clinched, vise-like grip on the belt ends, preventing friction of the plies; the patented, sectional, steel rocker pin which absorbs friction in the hinged joint; the great surplus of strength and long service—only Alligator Steel Belt Lacing combines these features which make it the choice of millions of belt users. Smooth on both sides. Easily separable.

Reliable both on light and heavy duty drives. Eleven sizes. Made also in Monel Metal. Sold at wholesale and retail throughout the world.

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### McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



A dump which fills all requirements.

All parts overhead.

Can be extended to dump into any number of dump doors.

Under perfect control.

Smooth and powerful in operation.

This is an all-steel overhead dump; the power unit being completely assembled in one electrically welded steel frame, which includes winding drums, motor, and worm gear in one unit.

Installation consists of hanging the track, all other parts of the dump are either mounted on or clamped to track which makes a very inexpensive dump to install.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg.  
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## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### T. E. IBBERSON CO.

#### GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS  
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

### HORNER & WYATT

#### Engineers

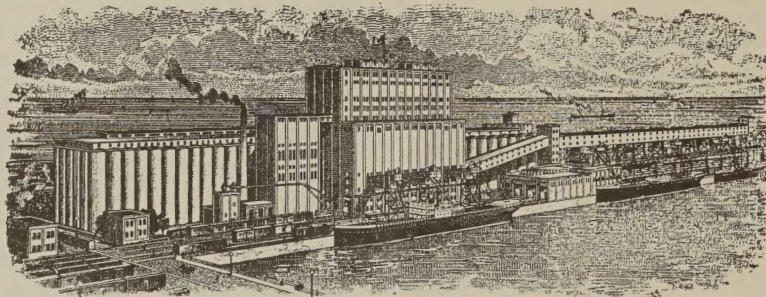
Designers of Grain Elevators  
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

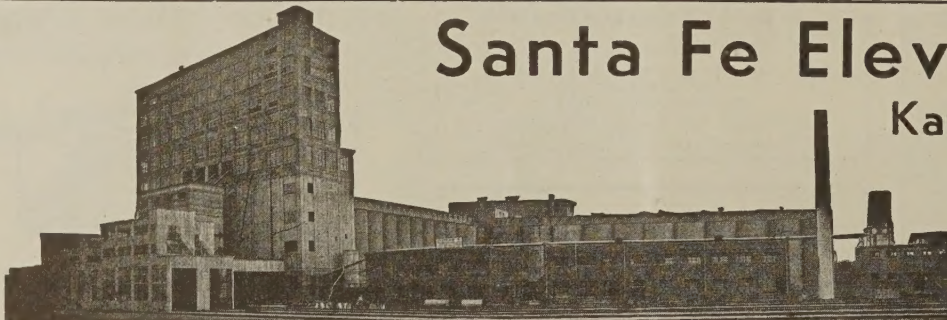
### JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

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H. G. ONSTAD  
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### Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels

### John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

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### SPEED REDUCING MOTORS

Regular and Special  
ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT, V BELT DRIVES  
and  
WOODWORKING EQUIPMENT

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Use Genuine White Star Buckets,  
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Best Give Belts Covered Rubber  
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### Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed

and perforated so outer half of sheet, containing originals, may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9 1/2 x 11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73.

Price, \$1.55, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 2 1/4 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	bu. _____
	Weigher. _____

One-fourth actual size.



## Country Elevator Code Effective May 21

[Continued from front cover page]

Sec. 4. During one year from the effective date of this Code, and subject to the extension of this provision by the Administrator, any member of the industry may, when the Code Authority approves and subject to the disapproval of the Administrator, change its employees at any given station from the basis of full time weekly or monthly wages to a basis of part time employment at a rate of not less than: per day at one-sixth of the former weekly wage; per hour at one-fourty-eighth of the former weekly wage. Such change of basis of pay from full time to part time shall become effective upon approval by the Code Authority, subject to the disapproval of the Administrator; such approval by the Code Authority shall be granted only in cases where it is shown that drought or other unpreventable cause has brought about severe crop shortage and reduced the volume of said elevator to a point where full time employment is financially and economically inexpedient or impossible.

### ARTICLE IV.—WAGES

Sec. 1. No office employee shall be paid in any pay period less than at the rate of: (1) \$16 per week in cities of over 2,000,000 population, or in the immediate trade area thereof; (2) \$15 per week in cities of between 500,000 and 2,000,000 population, or in the immediate trade area thereof; (3) \$14.50 per week in cities of between 250,000 and 500,000 population or in the immediate trade areas thereof; (4) \$14 per week in cities, towns, or villages of between 2,500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade areas thereof; and (5) \$12 per week in all other towns or villages.

In the event that any employer shall operate one or more branches or offices in towns, or cities in different population classes described in this Section, the minimum wage requirement for the employees at each branch office of such employer shall be determined by the classification of the town or city in which each such branch or office shall be located; provided, however, that in this Code no schedule of wages shall supersede the wage laws of any State where such State laws provide for a minimum wage that is higher than wages prescribed in this Code.

Sec. 2. No elevator employee shall be paid in any pay period less than at the following rates: (1) \$15 per week in cities of over 500,000 population or in the immediate trade areas thereof; (2) \$14.50 per week in cities of between 250,000 and 500,000 population or in the immediate trade areas thereof; (3) \$14 per week in cities of between 2,500 and 250,000 population or in the immediate trade areas thereof; (4) \$12 per week in all other towns or villages.

Sec. 3. No office employee who is compensated on a daily or hourly basis shall be paid in any pay period less than at the following rates: (1) 30 cents per hour in cities, towns or villages of 250,000 population or less; (2) 35 cents per hour in cities of more than 250,000 population, or within the immediate trade areas thereof.

Sec. 4. No elevator employee who is compensated on a daily or hourly basis shall be paid in any pay period less than at the following rates: (1) 30 cents per hour in cities, towns or villages of under 250,000 population, or within the immediate trade areas thereof; (2) 35 cents per hour in cities of more than 250,000 population or within the immediate trade area thereof; provided, however, that in States designated as "South," such employees may be paid at not less than the following rates: (a) 25 cents per hour in cities, towns or villages of under 250,000 population; (b) 30 cents per hour in cities of above 250,000 population, or within the immediate trade areas thereof.

Sec. 5. Hours worked by elevator and/or office employees in excess of the maximum stated in Section I, Article III, shall be compensated at a rate of not less than time and one-third.

Sec. 6. This Article IV establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay, regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piecework performance.

Sec. 7. The wages being paid employees on the effective date of this Code and in excess of the established minimum shall not be decreased, notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced. All wages in excess of the minimum shall be adjusted so as to maintain the differentials in full time weekly earnings existing on July 15, 1933.

Sec. 8. After the effective date of this Code, wages shall be exempt from any fines, charges and/or deductions except with the written consent of the employee or upon the service of legal process or other papers lawfully requiring such withholding.

Sec. 9. Those persons whose earning capacity is limited because of age or physical or mental handicap, may be employed on light work at a wage below the minimum established by this Code, if the employee obtains, from the State Authority, designated by the U. S. De-

partment of Labor, a certificate authorizing his employment at such wages and for such hours as shall be stated in the certificate. Each employer shall file with the Code Authority a list of all such persons employed by him.

### ARTICLE V.—GENERAL LABOR PROVISIONS

Sec. 1. (a) Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively thru representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

(b) No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union, or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

(c) Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President.

Sec. 2. No member of the industry shall employ any person under 16 years of age. No person under 18 years of age shall work or be permitted to work at operations deemed to be detrimental to health, or hazardous. The Code Authority shall submit before one month after the effective date of this Code, to the Administrator for approval, a list of such occupations. In any State an employer shall be deemed to have complied with this provision as to age if he shall have on file a certificate or permit duly signed by the Authority in such State empowered to issue employment or age certificates or permits showing that the employee is of the required age.

Sec. 3. No employer shall reclassify employees or duties of occupations performed or engage in any other subterfuge for the purpose of defeating the purposes or provisions of the Act or of this Code.

Sec. 4. No provision in this Code shall supersede any law imposing more stringent requirements regulating the minimum age of employment, wages, hours of work or health, sanitary or general working conditions, or insurance or fire protection than are imposed by this Code.

Sec. 5. (a) Each elevator shall post in a conspicuous place of easy and continuous access to employees the articles dealing with hours, wages and general labor provisions of this Code. Every member of the industry shall comply with all rules and regulations relative to the posting of provisions of code of fair competition which may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Administrator.

Sec. 6. Every employer shall provide for the safety and health of employees during the hours and at the places of their employment. Standards for safety and health shall be submitted by the Code Authority to the Administrator within six months after the effective date of the Code.

### ARTICLE VI.—ORGANIZATION, POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CODE AUTHORITY

A. Code Authority.—Sec. 1. A Code Authority shall be established for the purpose of assisting in the administration, supervision and promotion of the performance of the provisions of this Code. Except as the jurisdiction of the Secretary and the Administrator may hereafter be changed pursuant to order of the President, the Code Authority shall assist the Administrator in all matters relating to hours of labor, rates of pay, and other conditions of employment and shall assist the Secretary in all matters relating to the Administration of all the other provisions of this Code.

Sec. 2. The Code Authority shall consist of eleven members and shall be constituted forthwith upon the approval of this Code, in the following manner:

(a) One member shall be elected by the members of the industry located in the region to be known as the Pacific Coast Region, consisting of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and Idaho.

(b) One member shall be elected by the members of the industry located in the region to be known as the Northwest Region, consisting of the States of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota.

(c) One member shall be elected by the members of the industry located in the region to be known as the Southwest Region, consisting of the States of Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

(d) One member shall be elected by the members of the industry located in the region to be known as the Central and Eastern States Region, consisting of the State of Iowa and all States east of the Mississippi River.

(e) One member shall be elected by the members of the industry owned by or affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

(f) One member shall be elected by the members of the industry owning or operating independent farmers cooperative elevators which

are not owned by or affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

(g) One member shall be elected by the members of the industry who own or operate an elevator or elevators located at a single station (1) which are not cooperatively owned by producers and (2) which have permanent facilities for the storage of grain.

(h) One member shall be elected by the members of the industry who own or operate line elevators, which are hereby defined to be elevators located at more than one station, under single private ownership.

(i) One member shall be elected by members of the industry who do not own permanent facilities for the assembling and storage of grain; provided, however, that, if no member is elected pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph (i) within thirty days from and after the effective date of this Code, the Secretary may appoint a member of the Code Authority to represent such members of the industry, which member of the Code Authority shall serve until a member is elected pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph.

(j) Votes for members of the Code Authority may be cast by the members of the industry entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. The Code Authority shall determine any question or dispute which may arise with respect to the classification of a member of the industry, pursuant to paragraphs (a) to (i) inclusive; and any such determination shall be final unless disapproved by the Secretary or the Administrator.

(k) Two members-at-large shall be elected by the nine members of the Code Authority elected as provided above.

(l) The members of the Code Authority shall serve for the term of one year and until their successors are elected.

Sec. 3. In addition to the membership in the Code Authority as provided in Section 2 of this Article, the Secretary and the Administrator each may appoint one member without vote, and without expense to the industry. Such members shall serve for such terms as the Secretary and/or the Administrator may specify.

Sec. 4. The time, place and the manner of voting for members of the first Code Authority shall be determined by the Code Committee of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns; shall be submitted by it to the Secretary and the Administrator and shall be subject to their disapproval.

Sec. 5. The time, place and manner of voting for Code Authority members elected or appointed in 1935 and thereafter, shall be determined by the first Code Authority, shall be submitted by it to the Sec'y and the Administrator and shall be subject to their disapproval.

Sec. 6. The Code Authority shall, forthwith, choose one of its members as chairman and shall designate such other officers and employees of the Code Authority as may be necessary.

Sec. 7. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Code Authority shall be filled by appointment, by the Code Authority, for the unexpired term of the retiring member, provided, however, that such vacancy shall be filled with a member representing the same region or type of elevator as was represented by the retiring member.

Sec. 8. Each trade or industrial ass'n directly or indirectly participating in the selection or activities of the Code Authority shall (a) impose no inequitable restrictions on membership, and (b) submit to the Sec'y and the Administrator true copies of its articles of ass'n, by-laws, regulations, and any amendments when made thereto, together with such other information as to membership, organization, and activities as the Secretary or the Administrator may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Act.

Sec. 9. In order that the Code Authority shall at all times be truly representative of the industry, the Sec'y and the Administrator may, by joint action and upon reasonable notice to the Code Authority and to the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, prescribe such hearings as they may deem proper; and thereafter, if they shall find that the Code Authority is not truly representative, they may take such action as the evidence adduced at the hearing may warrant. The foregoing shall not, however, be construed to give the Sec'y and/or the Administrator power to appoint, or to require the appointment, of particular individuals to the Code Authority, or to deprive the members of the industry of the right to select members of the Code Authority.

Sec. 10. In order that the Code Authority may in all other respects comply with the provisions of the Act, the Sec'y (or the Administrator with respect to provisions relating to hours of labor, rates of pay, and other conditions of employment) may, upon reasonable notice to the Code Authority, prescribe such hearings as he may deem proper and thereafter, if he shall find that the Code Authority is not complying with the provisions of the Act, may enter such order as the evidence adduced at the hearing may warrant.

[Concluded on page 378]



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**INDIANA**—South Central Eastern country elevator for sale in good farming district. Address P. O. Box 653, Muncie, Indiana.

**NEBRASKA**—Elevator and full line of equipment for sale; in good condition; also five coal bins on siding. Write C. T. Davidson, Sec., Norman, Neb.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**OHIO**—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Postoria, Ohio.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

**KANSAS**—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 72C12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**SOUTHWEST MINN.**—30,000 bu. cribbed metal covered elev. for sale; ample space for annex; only elev. at station with large territory for producing corn, oats, barley. Modern equipment; coal, seeds, feeds. Owner's health necessitates change of occupation. \$4,000 cash will handle. Write 72F3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**INDIANA**—150,000 bu. terminal elevator for sale with Hess drier. Located in Evansville. Address Box 473, Henderson, Ky.

**KANSAS**—Frame iron-clad elevator for sale; in good grain territory; Santa Fe R. R. Write Box 26, Galatia, Kans.

**COLORADO**—15,000 bu. elevator, grain and livestock business for sale; in heart of corn belt of Eastern Colorado. Chas. A. Kreitman, Kit Carson, Colo.

## ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

**GRAIN ELEVATOR** with feed and coal business wanted to lease with option to buy. Prefer Central Iowa. Advise full particulars. Address 72J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED TO LEASE**, with the privilege of purchase, Central Illinois elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity or more. Give rental, kind of power and KWH rate, railroad and transit arrangements, construction, volume of each kind of grain handled for past five years, market shipped to, competition, and full details about kind and volume of sidelines handled. Address 72J6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**GOOD ELEVATOR** wanted, worth the money. Write 72J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**MICH.**—75-bbl. exchange and merchant mill for sale at reas. price, now running, in best wheat section. E. C. Aldrich, Grand Ledge, Mich.

**CENTRAL, N. D.**—125-bbl. Nordyke & Marmon mill for sale; running business, reason for selling is poor health. Address Box 216, New Rockford, N. D.

**INDIANA**—35 bbl. flour and feed mill and five room house for sale or trade. Don't write unless you have money to do business with. F. L. Compton, Williamsburg, Ind.

**FLOUR-FEED MILL Bargain.** Maryland flour and feed mill near Baltimore. Wholesale markets-water - electricity - 75-bbl. cap. - Wolf Machinery-bldgs. in good repair-now operating in best wheat and dairy section on Pa. Ry. Mrs. Jas. W. Davis, Executrix, The Rocks, Md.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**TEXAS**—Complete modern grain handling business for sale in North Texas Panhandle. Very cheap, or half interest to right man; good crop prospects. Address A. F. Brown, Booker, Tex.

**MINNESOTA**—Feed business for sale consisting of mill equipment, office supplies, feeds, seeds and drugs, also buildings for rent to conduct your business. Write for particulars to Hazel M. Seger, Jackson, Minn.

## SITUATION WANTED

**EFFICIENT ELEVATOR** man desires work; 21 yrs. exper. in gr. bus.; can install all equip.; best refs.; worked for one co. all my life. Write 72H10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## HELP WANTED

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

**Clark's Double Indexed Car Receiver's Register** gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, sells new for \$2.50, and Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25. Have two pretty badly soiled Form 40 "Special" for \$2.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated  
532 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Modern Methods

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

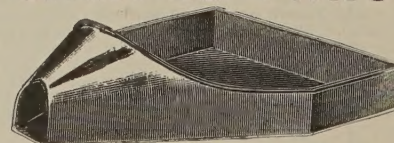
**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

## SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.  
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

NO. 3 "U" JAY BEE hammer mill for sale with 40-h.p. 3-phase Century motor, 12-strand Texrope drive and all necessary electric fixtures, dust collectors and piping. Bargain for quick sale. Address North Iowa Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

Consolidated

332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

½ TON FEED MIXER for sale. Write 72G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED GRINDER** and good truck dump for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

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**THE WORM HAS TURNED**

—From the New York Herald Tribune



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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1892

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 9, 1934

REPORTS from readers on the growing crops are always welcome. Let your brother dealers hear from you.

PUZZLE: What can be planted on his free or contract acreage by a farmer who has signed the government's acreage reduction contract?

FORCED retention of excess wheat on the farm as contemplated by the marketing act passed by the Canadian House May 2 is the sensible way of providing producers with an object lesson in overproduction.

FIXING minimum rates for water transportation by code seems hardly the remedy for a situation that calls for a greater volume of tonnage to handle. If rates are too stiff the traffic will move some other way or not at all.

DO NOT overlook the fact that the country elevator code, finally approved by the administrative authorities of the N. R. A., the A. A. A. and the Code Com'te of the Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns., altho effective May 21, is subject to change and amendment. The Federation will hold a meeting in Chicago soon to select the Code Authority of eleven members as the com'te of enforcement.

MILLERS seem not to have lost anything by insisting on a price protecting Code or none at all.

HOLDERS of much of the cash wheat in Kansas City elevators have surrendered the warehouse receipts to the elevator operators who are thereby assured of earnings on stored wheat, having given the July future in exchange.

CORN production in Southern states will be increased 25,000,000 bus., according to a Chicago statistician, thus cutting down the outlet for the 270,000,000 bus. of sealed corn by the government's own interference with the cotton acreage.

GOVERNMENT LOANS to racketeers who prey upon grain growers have never yet been justified either by promises or accomplishments, and there seems no excuse for lending money wrung from taxpayers to professional promoters at one-eighth of one per cent.

PROVIDENCE is dictating to the AAA would-be dictators at Washington, who are recognizing the possibility of complete crop failure over large areas by releasing farmers of 352 counties from their contractual obligation to plant at least 54 per cent of their base acreage.

OATS shipments from terminal markets for the first time in several months are greatly exceeding the receipts, and affording the first real merchandising market that has been seen for a long time in this cereal, besides giving bulls the first encouragement they have received since November.

MERCHANTS IN EVERY line always expect their trade organization to act in every emergency in the interest of the trade, despite any political affiliations of officers or committees. The exhibition of political bias in any ass'n. work must always help to weaken the respect of alert ass'n. workers.

DUST explosions in well managed elevators at Amarillo and St. Louis again emphasize the seriousness of this hazard. Besides keeping the plant clean it seems to be necessary to have dust suction at every point where grain in motion is exposed to the air, and to have large areas of wall provided with explosion pressure venting sash.

SO MANY SMALL capacity wagon scales have been wrecked recently by heavy laden trucks, grain dealers, who are handicapped by such equipment, must stand in perpetual fear of being put out of business temporarily by an unusual load. The 20 ton truck scale with heavy foundation is the only safe weighing facility for trucks.

THE RECENT decision published elsewhere holding a grain receiver liable for the value of consignments of stored grain is one more argument against the bad practice of grain commission merchants at terminals financing country shippers. A receiver can not afford to take the risk unless the closest supervision and auditing of the shipper's business is exercised; and, even then, if the country elevator's operations become so unprofitable that outstanding tickets can not be redeemed the receiver will lose.

DROUTHY conditions prevail over wide areas; but there will be enough wheat to go round as usual. From one station in Missouri we have the report "Wheat 40 per cent more acreage than last year, none plowed up," and from one point in Kansas "Wheat in our part of the country looks extra good." The Pacific Northwest is not complaining.

GETTING representatives and senators at Washington interested in trade problems sufficiently to appear before those in control at Washington seems to be the effective way to obtain relief, as witness the change in the grade rules on smutty wheat made by the Sec'y of Agriculture when a few congressmen voiced the complaint of the Pacific Northwest.

THE RELEASE of the 272,000,000 bushels of sealed corn from storage would give employment to a large number of elevator workers, who are ever anxious to shell, clean and place in marketable condition any grain the farmer has to offer. So long as this great stock of grain is stored in the public show windows, buyers will feel easy about future supplies.

SALES TAXES, or occupational taxes, are differently interpreted in different states, dealers handling side lines of feed being required to pay the tax in some states when sold to farmers, and not in others. Sales taxes are not considered by taxing experts as a fair means of collecting revenue, as they bear unfairly on taxpayers. It is hoped, after the "emergency" has ended, these nuisance taxes will be abolished.

ADDED interest to the N. R. A. stature contest in the Illinois Legislature is lent by the presidential approval of the Country Elevator Code. Under the state N. R. A. bill any person could swear out a warrant for those guilty of violating any provision of the Elevator Code, in effect committing a misdemeanor. Under this law an elevator operator could have his competitor placed under arrest for giving free storage after May 21.

TRUCKERS, who buy and sell commodities in order to create a market for their transportation, have found it to their pecuniary advantage to indulge in sharp practices that quickly bring them into disrepute. So many complaints have been made recently against these traveling merchants, it behooves everyone dealing with them to insist upon having a written receipt for everything they give, as well as a written record of every transaction.

THE TAX on grain futures will soon be reduced from five cents to three cents per one hundred dollars, but no attempt has been made to justify any tax on any sales of farm crops either for immediate or future delivery. If our law makers are so anxious to help the grain grower why not subsidize buyers and give them a premium or at least a medal for buying grain in any market and for any delivery. The producer cares not who buys his grain or what he does with it, the one thing he seeks and continuously is higher prices. The larger the number of buyers the higher the average price. The political racketeers, posing as farm relievers, have done more to hamstring the markets for farm products than all other factors combined.



MANAGERS of some elevators are guilty of contracting to give free storage in a way that lets the company in for a lot of trouble later, as in the case of one Illinois elevator where the former manager took in oats free and now his company is defendant in a suit for \$1,600 damages by a farmer who thought he was going to store oats forever free. It takes more ability than that possessed by a \$30 a month farmhand to manage a country elevator successfully, as some directors are learning to their cost.

SITES on railroad right of way are dear at any rental when the liability for loss by fire thrust on the shipper by the railroad company is considered. Years ago the railroads were glad to have shippers build bulk grain handling depots free of charge to the carrier, and some of these old elevators and coal sheds are falling into the hands of dealers who would not think of building on right of way, as they have discovered a shipper has no rights the railroad land department is bound to respect. When demands are made for exorbitant rentals the proper course is to tender a fair amount and disregard any threats to move the shipper's buildings off the right of way.

### Industry to Pay Code Authority Expenses

The N. R. A. on May 1 directed code authorities to assess their industries for three types of expenses, such as the executive staff of the code authority, the staffs of regional committees and boards handling labor or trade disputes.

Administrator Johnson suggests that the amount of assessment paid by each member of the industry should be governed by that member's proportionate volume of sales, his share in the industry's total production, or the comparative size of his plant on the basis of employees.

Many trade organizations, that have struggled along for years on contributions made by a few public spirited members, for the first time in their history will be adequately financed under the regulations. Many merchants who have refused in the past to pay annual dues to their trade ass'n now will be forced to contribute to the code authority.

Opportunities for useful service could not be grasped by the grain trade ass'ns for lack of funds, and this neglect of ass'n work reacted unfavorably on the membership who became lukewarm in their support, creating a vicious circle of causes and effects.

When the business of code drafting came along the National Ass'n had not the funds to finance the drafting of the feed dealers' code. They had to form a federation of their own, and the individual feed dealers themselves are not now adequately contributing, largely due to their ingrained disposition to cut all expenses of doing business to the bone in the hope of realizing a profit.

As soon as the dealers discover that the enforcement of the codes is vastly increasing their profits thru the suppression of illegitimate competition and unfair price cutting they can be expected to become willing contributors to ass'n expenses.

### Agricultural Dictatorship Unmasked

In the hurly-burly of the closing days of the present sitting of Congress it is the evident plan of the brain trust to rush the enactment of legislation without due consideration by the lawmakers.

At a secret session of the Senate Com'te on Agriculture Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace presented his views on needed legislation and the com'te gave approval to a measure, known as S. 3326, creating him the Czar of Agriculture.

The bill extends limitation of acreage to other than basic commodities.

Prohibits handling of agricultural commodities without a license.

Authorizes Sec'y of Agriculture to issue licenses on such terms and conditions as he deems necessary. "Any order of the Sec'y of Agriculture suspending any such license shall be final if in accordance with law."

The Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized as to rice, milk and its products, peanuts, dry edible beans, vegetables, fruits and naval stores, to limit the amounts that may be purchased by any licensee from any or all producers, when two-thirds of the producers as determined by the Sec'y, request it.

Handling without a license is penalized by a fine of \$1,000 per day.

Licensees are required to keep such books as specified by the Sec'y.

Sec'y is authorized to specify the amounts to be paid for the functioning of code authorities, and to specify whom to be paid.

The parity price calculation is amended to include payments on farm indebtedness, taxes on farm property, and Sec'y may at his discretion change the processing tax in accordance therewith.

Under the licensing provision of the bill no one could handle any farm product unless in the manner prescribed by the Sec'y; and there would be no appeal from deprivation of license. The Sec'y could apportion the business among dealers, crack down on unwilling farmers by ordering dealers not to buy the crops of the named individuals.

Not only the brokers but the customers of grain exchange firms would be ruled off the market unless licensed.

The day the bill became effective the dealer would find himself out of business until such time as the Sec'y saw fit to consider his application for a license. Grain growers and handlers everywhere will be delighted with this new autocracy.

### The New Grain Standards

Notwithstanding the many objections of the members of the trade registered at every hearing granted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the proposed grain standards, the Secretary of Agriculture ordered the new rules for grading grain enforced with the movement of the new crop.

The changes were proposed and championed by the employees of the Bureau without any suggestions from either producers, handlers or processors. The conviction prevails throughout the trade that the new rules will not only delay the work of classifying grain, but it will also delay the marketing of this year's crops and sellers will have a greater margin for discounts to be expected under the new standards.

Whether the country grain shipper likes it or not, he will be compelled to pass any new discounts made by processors back to the producers because his narrow margin will not permit of his absorbing any greater discount than has been his practice in the past.

Those directly affected by the change, up to the present have discovered no real excuse for making the changes, and it is but natural that the handlers of the country should object to their business being sacrificed to the whims of the members of the department without some valid reasons being presented for making the changes.

Several grain trade organizations have already asked that the enforcement of the new standards be postponed a year until the proponents of the changes have a chance to justify them, and the grain handlers affected have an opportunity to discover the real effect of the changes on their business.

The Associated Southwest Country Elevators, which includes elevators in nine Southwestern states, has issued the following protest which doubtless will be supported by every grain handler:

The action of the department of agriculture in ordering widespread changes in federal requirements for grading of grain was in direct conflict with unanimous opposition of all branches of the grain industry as expressed in public hearings on the revisions.

In the face of this general protest against the recommendations of the department's grain standards division, the Associated Southwest Country Elevators has repeatedly urged Secretary Wallace to reconsider and open for rehearing the department's order revising grades on wheat and corn.

Farmers look to the country grain elevator to secure for them the best price available, based on quality. It has been our contention, which is borne out by experience, that quality requirements for better grades of grain are made unnecessarily rigid. Then a large portion of the crop suitable for milling requirements is

LITTLE self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations — these are the threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life.

*Canon Farrar.*



graded down and the farmer suffers from heavy discounts in price.

We have endeavored to extend to the department every co-operation in its efforts to better agricultural conditions but we are convinced that the changes in wheat and corn grades will benefit no one and work a hardship on growers. It can only create endless confusion and uncertainty on the part of country grain buyers.

However, our numerous objections and those of other branches of the industry are so well known by the department of agriculture and the country at large, that we consider the attitude of the department a pronounced and persistent effrontery to the wishes of growers and the industry. It is apparent that Washington laboratory experiments in controlling production, marketing and processing of grain are reaching the stage where practical experience is being scoffed at.

The department's ruling on grain standards for wheat and corn, we must repeat, is in direct contradiction to the wishes of every branch of the grain industry. It follows that the department is prepared to explain the upsetting influence of its arbitrary action and the chaos that is inevitable on the forthcoming crop and those to follow.

## Country Elevator Code Approved

Yesterday afternoon the President terminated nine long weary months of toil for the Code Committee of the Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns., by approving the code, which is published elsewhere in this number. It becomes effective May 21.

The Code Committee has surely performed a valiant service for the grain trade. Its members have made many trips to Washington, held many conferences in Chicago, and striven earnestly to secure the adoption of a code which can be made practical.

It was only through the zealous service of the committee that the NRA and the AAA administrators were induced to recognize the impracticability of requiring country elevator operators to limit their business activities to thirty-six hours a week without greatly inconveniencing the farmers whom they serve.

Delegates from the forty-eight associations composing the Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns., will meet in Chicago shortly for the purpose of selecting a committee of eleven to constitute a code committee primarily for the enforcement of the code.

The general impression with the trade is that the closer the co-operation given the Code Authority by the members of the trade, the greater will be the benefits to the elevator operators throughout the land. It gives the trade a splendid opportunity to correct many expensive practices such as giving free storage, the rise of the market, overgrading and other vicious practices which wipe out both margins and operating capital.

It behooves every member of the trade to study carefully all of the provisions of the code and to present to the general meeting of the Federation, either in writing or in person (either will be welcome) any suggestions for changes or alterations in the code which will insure fairer practices throughout the trade. If anyone takes any exception to any of the provisions of the code, all of which have been carefully analyzed and their effects surveyed by the conscientious members of the Code Committee, they should let their voice be heard promptly or else join in the approval of the splendid work accomplished and help to make the code of real benefit to all engaged in the country elevator business.

## First Legal Attack on Processing Tax

Altho the processing tax on cotton has been collected for many months past it was not until Apr. 30 in the United States District Court at Boston, Mass., that its legality came up for judicial determination.

The receivers of the Hoosac Mills recommend that the court refuse the claim of the government for \$80,592 in processing taxes, on the ground that the taxes so claimed are unconstitutional.

## Argentina Holds 110,000,000 Wheat

Altho secrecy shrouds the Argentine Grain Board it has leaked out that the government has accumulated over 110,000,000 bus. of wheat. At the end of March the Board had a debit balance of 16,091,848 pesos.

The Board has authority to buy all wheat offered at 5.75 pesos a quintal, less cost of freight to port. A quintal equals 36.67 bus.

The original plan was to sell the wheat abroad as fast as purchased; but apparently more has been offered than could be disposed of. So once again Government meddling with the marketing of grain has proved expensive to the taxpayers and even more expensive to the growers.

GRAIN DEALERS have fallen for so many sharp tricks recently, they must naturally expect to be imposed upon by many more of the fakers still at large. One Wisconsin buyer of barley was accustomed to issuing tickets to its farmer patrons, who presented tickets at the bank and received cash. It seems that some of the farmers who were disposed to take small advantages raised the weights on their tickets and during the last year received pay for nearly 90,000 pounds more barley than they had delivered. However, the buyer eventually found it necessary to check the tickets issued with their receipts and discovered the fraudulent practice. Many firms now persist in keeping a carbon copy of every ticket issued and thereby make it easy to catch the dishonest patrons, who are ever alert to take advantage of loose methods.

## Landscaping Beautifies Elevator Office

Every busy man should have a hobby, elevator operators not excepted. Such is the belief of S. O. Frey, manager of the Fowler Equity Exchange at Fowler, Kan., who has plenty of worries to keep him busy in the amount of grain he handles thru two elevators, one a 282,000 bu. reinforced concrete structure and one a 15,000 bu. studded house, a thriving gasoline and oil business, a feed grinding business with both roller and burr mills, and other sidelines including feed, seeds, coal and salt. Flowers and shrubbery are his hobby.

When several tanks and interstice bins were added to his concrete elevator last spring, bringing its total capacity to 282,000 bus., Mr. Frey had a new office, with three rooms and a vault, built of ornamental face brick. It was a beautiful office, but beautiful things need beautiful settings. So the driveway to the concrete deck of the 15-ton Fairbanks dial scale, and from this deck to the elevator dump, was nicely graveled. A retaining wall was built out from one corner of the office to prevent wagons and trucks from driving over a corner of the lawn. Then the space between the street curb and the office was sodded, and shrubbery attractively grouped to make a setting for the building. Patrons appreciate the pleasant atmosphere this setting gives.

## Receiver Liable to Ticket-Holders

At the beginning of the 1930 marketing season the St. James Farmers Grain Co., St. James, Minn., was indebted \$7,000 to the Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co., grain receivers of Minneapolis, who applied the receipts from cars shipped to the reduction of the indebtedness, until Dec. 12, when shipments stopped because the elevator was empty.

The manager of the Farmers Grain Co. instructed the receivers when selling grain to buy a future as a hedge because it was stored grain.

The elevator company could not settle for the grain stored; and the American Surety Co., which was on the elevator company's bond, had C. G. Christensen buy up assignments of all outstanding storage tickets. Of these assignments Christensen started suit against the elevator company and the receivers, and got judgment for the full stipulated value, \$2,689.65, of all storage grain sold. On appeal this decision was affirmed Dec. 8, 1933, by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, saying:

In the case at bar it was the custom of the trade to violate the statute prohibiting the sale of storage grain. The coverage by holding of numerous of the shipments subsequent to Aug. 16, was amply sufficient notice to place upon the appellant the duty of inquiry as to the character of those shipments from the grain company. In all reasonable probability an inquiry would have disclosed the facts. The information seems to have been volunteered by the grain company on Aug. 16. Doubtless a telephone message to Pederson, the manager of the grain company's elevator, would have disclosed the facts. Certainly a request for a statement of grain on hand and the outstanding storage tickets against it would have been reasonable and probably would have been promptly complied with. The inquiry should have been pursued as far as the circumstances might lead a man of reasonable business prudence. The propriety or the necessity of inquiry from officers of the grain company other than Pederson as charged by the court is not before us. No inquiry was made and hence the proper manner of inquiry is not here at issue or raised by the appellant.

In view of the custom of the trade and the manner in which hedging was conducted, inquiry was scarcely necessary to acquaint the appellant with the fact that the grain which it was receiving from the grain company was storage grain, shipped and sold in violation of the statute. There was "such a visible state of things as is inconsistent with a perfect right in him who proposes to sell." *Northern Trust Company v. Consolidated Elevator Co.*, 142 Minn. 132, 171 N. W. 265, 267, 4 A. L. R. 510. Even a compensated surety would have been entitled to subrogation as having equity superior to appellant.

As assignee and holder of the legal title to the storage tickets, the plaintiff may rightfully recover. The fact that he has promised to pay to the surety company the proceeds of such recovery in no way invalidates the assignment, and the appellant will be protected by the judgment in this case against any claim which might be made by the American Surety Company which procured the assignments for plaintiff. That disposes of the question of real party in interest.—251 N. W. Rep. 686.

## Be Careful in Dealing With Truckers

While most truckers, buying grain from elevators and transporting it interstate to their home markets, are honest, others are not. A grain dealer is wise in demanding cash for any grain he delivers to truckers.

In western New York, where the practice of selling farm products to trucker-dealers has become an established practice, a farmer sold potatoes to a trucker from Pennsylvania and was paid by check. The trucker gave him no sales receipt.

The following day the market for potatoes in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., fell off. To prevent loss on his purchase the trucker stopped payment on his check and claimed that the potatoes were frozen. Redress was demanded of the state-federal inspector in Wilkes-Barre, but without a sales receipt the trucker could not be prosecuted.

The safest way to deal with a trucker is to get cash.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Site on Right of Way?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We occupy along the loading track of the Nickel Plate railroad a strip of ground 12 feet wide and 100 ft. long and are using this space for coal sheds. The R. R. Co. is asking us a rental of \$32 per year, altho it could not possibly sell this ground for one year's rent.

I read in the Journal that they could not charge but 6% on the valuation of the ground.

I have a strip of ground in the best business block in our town 75 x 150 feet with a two story building on it that I would be glad to sell for \$600. I have offered to let them pick a man and I would pick one, they to pick the third man and set a value on this ground; but they tell me to pay the rent or move my sheds off. What is the law, and what can I do about it?—J. A. Ellis, Deer Creek, Ill.

**Ans.:** The railroad company is not required by law to furnish sites on its right of way for any purpose, to others; and can remove buildings if owner refuses to do so. However, it is of mutual advantage to railroad and coal merchant to utilize this land otherwise going to waste. The Iowa railroad commission has held that 6 per cent on the value of the land is a fair rental. It is advisable to offer the railroad company a check for the fair rental so calculated. If the land department of the railroad company persists in its unreasonable demand and the coal dealer removes the sheds the railroad company will lose the rental, having overreached itself thru greed.

### The Sealed Corn?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* How much corn has been sealed in farm cribs for loans from the Government; and how is the government going to sell the corn taken over for non-payment of the growers' promissory notes?—S. M. Hubbard.

**Ans.:** As of Apr. 20 the director of finance of the AAA reports that there was sealed 150,000 bus. in Colorado, 600,000 bus. in Ohio, 2,300,000 in each of the states of Indiana, Kansas and Missouri, 3,400,000 in South Dakota, 11,200,000 in Minnesota, 48,900,000 in Nebraska, 63,500,000 in Illinois, and 126,000,000 bus. in Iowa, a total of 260,650,000 bus.

The loans fall due Aug. 1. Before that time the government can call for immediate payment when corn advances to 75 cents at Chicago. In which case the farmer would be expected to haul the corn to the elevator for sale in the usual way, the buyer holding out enough of the proceeds of sale to satisfy the government's chattel mortgage.

If a sufficient advance in the price does not occur the contract allows the government to hold the corn in the crib until Oct. 15, subject to its orders to haul to the local elevator at any time, the grower to pay the shelling charge of 1½ cents per bushel.

At the elevator the dealer is buying corn every day at the market price, and the logical course is for the government to authorize the grower to haul the corn to the elevator to be sold at the market price and the entire proceeds to be remitted by the dealer to the government.

The elevator could handle the corn easily if instructions to haul were spread over the 60 days following Aug. 1.

It would not be profitable for the government to control the grain after hauling to the country elevator by storing it there or at a terminal; but if corn was too cheap after Aug. 1 the government, after selling to the country dealer, could buy a corresponding quantity of the May future to hold for a rise.

If such a policy was announced soon after Aug. 1 the knowledge that the government would buy 260,000,000 of futures would avert a bad break during the sale of the sealed cash corn.

In May the government could take delivery and export the surplus thru some agency like the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n, which is successfully working off the wheat surplus in the Pacific Northwest.

### Codes Yet to Be Approved?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We would appreciate information concerning the new "Individual Blue Eagle." Which elevator code, feed manufacturers' code, etc., has been approved by the N. R. A.?—Harper Grain Co., Paul Harper, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Ans.:** No codes have been approved for the grain industry, outside of the grain exchange code and the linseed oil manufacturers code.

With regard to the blue eagle, altho the original time set has expired those who so elect may have a blue eagle on voluntary compliance.

Later: The country elevator code was approved May 8.

### Right of Way Lease?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* About six months ago we purchased from some local laborers a labor lien judgment against a local coal yard and ice plant and on Feb. 5 of this year, at which time the period of redemption was up, we took title to the ice plant located on private ground, and the coal yards consisting of office buildings, scales, garage, bins, etc., located on Pennsylvania leased ground.

We, at the present time, hold the sheriff's deed for all of this property. However, in making application for a lease from the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., in order to continue this coal yard, we find that the Pennsylvania refuses to lease the ground to us because they had promised several years ago to a local competitive yard that if this ground was ever open for leasing that this competitor would have the first opportunity to lease it.

This competitor's application for the ground, of course, was several years ago, and inasmuch as we have just recently come into possession of the buildings on this same ground, we could not, of course, apply for a lease until we owned the buildings.

The argument boils down to whether or not we are entitled to a fair chance to lease this ground. The Pennsylvania R. R. claims that we cannot lease it, even though we did own the buildings on the ground, unless the other party does not want it, but it so happens that the other party appears to want the ground and, of course, this makes complications.

We have approached the competitor with reference to selling him the buildings, but we cannot come anyways near together with reference to an agreed price, and we wonder if your legal department would be kind enough to advise us the legal status of this matter.

We feel that inasmuch as we have never had any opportunity to lease this ground, nor are we arguing about the price of the lease, we are not securing a fair deal from the Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania argues that we should not have purchased these buildings, since they were located on leased ground, until we could find if we could lease the ground, yet in this matter we had no choice, and these buildings on the Pennsylvania ground came in a lump sum with all other property in this judgment, and we could not just pick out certain buildings and take our choice.—Jones & Co.

**Ans.:** At expiration or surrender of old lease the railroad company is at liberty to lease the ground regardless of ownership of buildings and other equipment on the land.

As to the promise years ago that the other party would be given opportunity to lease that does not necessarily mean exclusive opportunity, but could fairly be interpreted to mean at the same rental as offered by any other party. Therefore the railroad company could discharge its obligations to all concerned by offering the land to the highest bidder. Owner of buildings could bid more because his equipment is already

on the land. His competitor would have to buy the buildings to keep owner from removing them. If removed competitor would have to erect buildings at added expense. If informed that the site would be auctioned off competitor might agree in advance to pay a certain sum if competitor was successful bidder, to keep owner from bidding up.

Owner is not in position to force the railroad company to allow him the preference he should be entitled to as the owner of the buildings.

It is advisable to persuade the railroad company to disregard its alleged promise, or to put up lease at auction or at private competition.

### Missouri Sales Tax?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In your issue of April 11, 1934, page 280, you state that the sales tax does not apply on feeds sold to a farmer for the production of animals or animal products, for resale, and quote the definition of a "sale at retail" as given by the Illinois statute.

The "Retailers' Occupation Tax Return" for the State of Missouri defines a "Sale at Retail" as follows:

"Sale at Retail" means any transfer of the ownership of, or title to, tangible personal property to the purchaser, for use or consumption and not for resale in any form as tangible personal property, for a valuable consideration."

You will note that the Missouri statute broadens the definition to include "resale in any form."

Can you inform us if sales of feeds to dairymen, poultrymen, hog and cattle raisers are proper deductions from the gross receipts of the retailer, and, therefore, not taxable in Missouri?—The New Franklin Elevators, Inc., L. E. Bridgeman, Treas., New Franklin, Mo.

**Ans.:** Forrest Smith, state auditor of Missouri, states that "For the benefit of your Missouri readers, you are advised that the sale of stock feed to a farmer is NOT exempt under the Missouri Retailers' Occupation Law, nor are seeds in an exempted class."

The Missouri Law states that a tax must be paid on all sales at retail of goods, wares or merchandise. The only item exempt under the Missouri Law is gasoline when sold for use as motor fuel on the public highways.

Special Rule No. 78.—Seeds for planting. The sale of seeds to a person who plants them in the soil for the purpose of growing agricultural products, is a sale to a purchaser for use or consumption and not a sale for the purpose of resale. The seed is deemed to be used or consumed in the process of producing other products, and is not resold as a constituent part of these products.

### Harriman on Commodity Exchange Bill

Speaking before the House Com'te on Agriculture Henry I. Harriman, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said:

I would urge upon the com'te that full opportunity should be given for demonstration of the advantages to be obtained thru the code. That these will be very important and will include the benefits to be obtained from properly functioning markets for our great grain staples we feel confident. This was the deliberate judgment of the Board of Directors of the Chamber which in March adopted the following resolution as the consensus of the views of its members:

That it be the sense of the Board that the further regulation of the commodity exchanges of the United States, by federal statute, during this session of Congress is contrary to the public interest, and that these exchanges thru the media of the codes now in course of preparation under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the National Recovery Administration, be permitted to continue their program of self regulation.

Thru the code the grain exchanges of the country and their members have joined together in an offer of the most whole hearted cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture. Speaking as impartially and as earnestly as I know how, I believe that it is in the public interest, and in the interest of all that grow, handle and use grain that this offer should be accepted in the same spirit as the spirit with which I feel sure it has been made.



# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

## Grain Dealer Opposed to Regimentation

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Privately we feel that our government is drifting altogether too rapidly toward government control of business, of farms, literally of everything.

The grain trade has been waiting for a code of fair trade practice. Perhaps it would be better off without one. The longer signing of the code is put off the better we will be satisfied, for we still feel that we want to run our own business, instead of having a lot of politicians tell us how to do it, and force us to follow their dictates under penalty.—J. F. Mueller, F. Mueller & Sons Co., Calamus, Ia.

## Discouraged by Government Interference

*Grain & Feed Journals:* My opinion is that the end of the grain business is near, particularly the small dealer. He hasn't a chance in the world. It looks very much like the Government was trying in every way possible to take over the grain business. Now, just get off in a corner some place by yourself and see how far wrong I am.

The grain trade everywhere is worried considerably about this sealed corn as to how it may be handled and almost to a man they have concluded that it will be designated through some agency of the Government for handling. If this is the case there may possibly be the months of July and August for the grain dealers to do a little business and then they will be through.

There isn't another business in the world that would stand for the treatment, the picking at, fussing with and regulation that the grain trade has stood for.—Lew Hill, Lew Hill Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

## Wasteful Marketing of California Grain

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Some years ago I made an inspection trip of California's grain handling facilities and methods. Among others, one company at Stockton had 25,000 acres which it leased to ranchers. I convinced the managers of the many advantages of bulk handling of their grain crops, starting in with binders and cutting the grain before it was dead ripe. They admitted the waste resulting from cutting over-ripe grain with combines, and said their loss did not exceed seven bags to the acre.

Of course, the weeds were green and they experienced difficulty in removing weed stalks from their barley, which resulted in much of the barley being badly stained and resulted in other loss of about 50 cents a bag. Scattering the weed seed about the fields resulted in a greater yield of weeds the following year. If the barley had been cut with a binder and threshed in one place, the weed seed could have been burned.

The loss of grain from leaking bags, some of which were torn and others became untied and still others were badly cut by rats and mice, was great. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages of marketing grain in bags, a large investment of capital in combines stood in the way of changing to threshers and binders.

Some day, the high cost of bags or the low price of grain will force an abandonment of handling grain in bags on the Pacific Coast.—J. F. Younglove, Sioux City, Ia.

## Gold Prices v. Commodity Prices

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Has the artificial advance in the price of gold advanced the prices of farm commodities?

Sept. 7, 1933 (the day before the gold program was started), prices were: Gold per ounce, \$20.67; Chicago May wheat, 90 $\frac{1}{8}$ c; Chicago May corn, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Chicago May oats, 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and Chicago May rye, 77c.

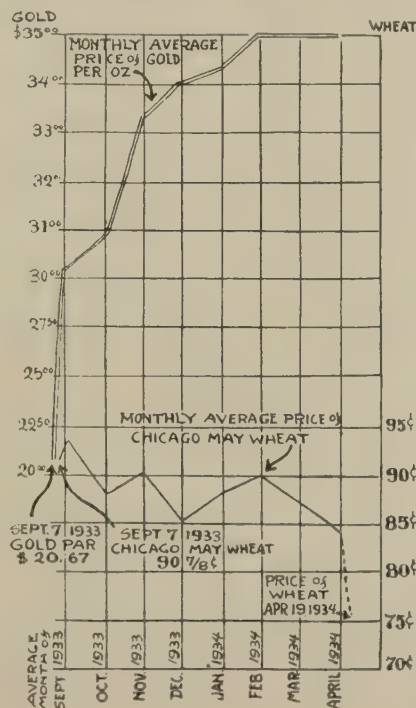
The following day the program of raising the price of gold was inaugurated. Some theorists believed this would raise the prices of commodities. But what has been the result.

April 19, 1934, prices were: Gold per ounce, \$35; Chicago May wheat closed at 75c; Chicago May corn closed at 43 $\frac{1}{8}$ c; Chicago May oats closed at 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and Chicago May rye closed at 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

During the period from Sept. 7, 1933, to April 19, 1934, the price of gold has been advanced by the Administration 68.3 per cent. The price of wheat has declined 17.5 per cent, corn has declined 25 per cent, oats declined 35.1 per cent and rye, 33.7 per cent.

The attached chart contrasts the advance in the price of gold and decline in price of wheat.

My belief is that grain prices advanced last spring and summer because of the widespread statements by the administration that they were going to force prices up by one means or another, but that they must go up. The result was that thousands or millions of persons bought grains based on these repeated assurances from Washington. Much of this buying was by persons who thought it safer to own commodities, or even anything, rather than money. Also, many persons bought on speculation, based on administration assurances.



Gold Price V. Commodity Prices

I sometimes wonder whether the administration feels any sense of moral responsibility for the losses incurred thru the buying on assurances that have not materialized.—Fred J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y.

## Farmers Lose by Price Boosting

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Farmers are very indignant at Wallace and also at Johnson and his N. R. A., as they can not pay the wages and are doing without.—John McClune, R. R. 1, Waverly, Kan.

## Program Kansas Dealers

For the 37th annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Broadview Hotel, Wichita, May 15 and 16, the following program has been tentatively arranged:

**Tuesday, May 15, 8 a. m.**

Registration; community singing.

Welcome, by L. F. Hammond, pres. Chamber of Commerce.

President's Address, by R. L. Miller, Kinsley, Kan.

Secy's Annual Report, by E. J. Smiley, Topeka, Kan.

"Cockeyed Co-operation," by T. B. Armstrong, Kansas Chief Grain Inspector, Kansas City, Mo.

**Tuesday, May 15, 1:30 p. m.**

"What Is the Future for the Grain Trade," by R. I. Mansfield, Chicago, Ill.

"The Country Elevator Code," by W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.

**Wednesday, May 16, 9:30 a. m.**

"The Menace of Bureaucracy," by F. W. Davidson, Topeka, Kan.

"The New Deal," by J. H. Salley, Liberal, Kan.

Election of officers.

**Wednesday, May 16, 2 p. m.**

Round table talks.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 14-17. National Fire Protection Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J., including Dust Explosion Hazards and the Fumigation Hazards Com'ites' code reports.

May 15-16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Broadview Hotel, Wichita, Kan.

May 16, 17. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 18, 19. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 21, 22. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Texas Hotel, Ft. Worth, Tex.

May 31, June 1. The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Inc., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Ahwanee hotel, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 8, 9. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 8-11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago. (Bring family.)

June 12, 13, 14—National Scalemen's Ass'n at Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

June 22. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n midsummer meeting, Purdue Memorial Union Bldg., LaFayette, Ind.

June 21, 22, 23. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

June 26, 27, 28. American Seed Trade Ass'n, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

July 23, 24, 25. National Hay Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.



# Illinois Associations Hold Joint Session at Peoria

The 41st Annual Convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order in the Banquet Hall of the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, May 8th, at 10:10 a. m., by President Lee W. Railsback of Weldon.

The invocation was offered by Father Farroll, Director of Catholic Charities.

WALTER WILLIAMS, Chief of Police, said he was glad to welcome the grain dealers of Illinois to the state's Central Convention City. He announced that the jail had just been sterilized and he would exert himself to make all visitors as comfortable as possible. [Laughter.]

PRES. RAILSBACK delivered his annual address:

## President Railsback Favors Open Market and Individual Initiative

In common with other units of industry the grain trade has been allotted its place in the plan of controlled economy. While in many quarters there is grave apprehension as to the ultimate effect of the plan upon our commercial structure and upon our free institutions generally, still the trade has accepted the mandate with equanimity because of a confidence that in the regimentation of all industry there is a common measure of protection from the trend toward individual bureaucratic control.

In the movement to rehabilitate agriculture the marketing machinery of the nation early attracted the attention of the co-operative promoter as a medium through which to obtain control of marketing channels. For more than a decade politics has been the puppet of the promoter, and marketing enactments have almost unfailingly carried a potential threat to the established trade, not because of anything offered in the field of improved facilities, but because of planned adaptability to the designs of the promoter.

Restrictions have been imposed upon the regular trade, some of them scarcely less than confiscatory, and eventually the government itself set up a competing agency and financed it by federal subsidies and by federal loans at a negligible rate of interest. Co-incident with this avowedly altruistic effort in behalf of the farmer we have witnessed the amazing spectacle of government-subsidized agencies contending with farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations in an effort to wrest from them control of their patronage.

In the process of experimentation millions of dollars of the tax-payers' money have been expended by the advocates of surplus control and of arbitrary price-fixing as a remedy for low prices. Whatever one's opinion of the temporary benefits achieved by a resort to artificial price stimulus, any let-down in its application has served only to aggravate the condition which it was intended to correct. In that connection it should be recognized by politics, which regardless of partisan changes shows no disposition to temper its disciplinary and punitive attitude, that the grain exchanges are primarily the medium of expression of the trading sense of the public, and that while some reforms and regulations in their conduct are doubtless indicated, nevertheless moderation should be exercised to avoid derangement of marketing functions indispensable to the interest of the trade and of the farmer alike.

An open market is naturally responsive to news of the moment; and in its mania for reform Washington might very well school itself in the timeliness of its official pronouncements, which often produce more drastic market fluctuations than the activities of the individual operator. Then, too, if the relatively small operations of the individual are such a potent factor in market control, why not throw him into beneficent reverse and entrust to his wizardry the gigantic operations of the administration marketing act?

In its adventure into the field of planned economy government has had recourse to the synthetic purchasing power of the national treasury. This action has benefited the producer in about the proportion in which it has increased the price of his corn, but no human agency, with the possible exception of the brain trust, is able to foretell its ultimate effect.

In many quarters there is apprehension of a price collapse when the sealed corn moves in volume, but this attitude does not take into account the further muscling power of government. At the moment the process has resulted in almost complete stagnation of our branch of the industry, and has created a serious problem for feeders everywhere. It seems also to have

discouraged speculative activity, a factor invaluable in maintaining liquidity of prices necessary to proper hedging facilities.

The sealing project has for a moment eclipsed the menace of trucking operations, but in many localities the prospective resumption of truck activities remains a source of outstanding concern. The shipper whose business appears to be in immediate jeopardy is unable to understand and resents bitterly the failure of the railroads promptly to meet the challenge of the trucks, and the roads in turn are unable to conciliate the conflicting attitude of competing terminal markets and of favorably located interior buyers in the matter of relative rate adjustment.

The rails, however, cannot continue long to evade their share of responsibility for a situation which, if not speedily corrected, must result in disaster to the country elevator system and in irreparable loss to themselves. In that connection it is gratifying to note that the roads are becoming intensively aware of the need to meet the menace even at a substantial sacrifice of the accustomed potential profits of other years, while at the same time demanding that an equitable rate adjustment be imposed upon the government water-ways.

**Contract Motor Carriers.**—A weighty contribution to the solution of the problem appears to lie in a regulation of contract motor carriers. In 1931 the state of Texas enacted legislation to the effect that the State Commerce Commission could regulate the minimum rates of contract carriers in order to prevent their offering lower rates than the common carriers. The following year the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law. Since that time seventeen states have followed the lead of Texas, all of them having laws that give the State Commission the power to regulate minimum rates and/or require the rate to be the same as that of the common carrier.

That is the type of regulation we should promote in our own state. The Governor has under consideration at the present time laws providing kindred regulation. I think it is safe to predict the enactment of legislation in Illinois which will permit the State Commerce Commission to regulate the minimum rates of these contract carriers. We may even hope that the rate will be the same as for the common carrier.

**Misuse of Governmental Authority.**—With the exception of subversion of the courts, there can be in business no more vicious nor baneful influence than the misuse of governmental authority. There seems to be little recourse for the private business that falls afoul of government expediency. It is a striking fact, however, that in the long period of interference with the natural functioning of the markets the glorified agencies pampered by government have failed to devise a single substitution in the setup of the established trade. If the experiment has demonstrated one thing more clearly than another it is that individual initiative, just as in the far-off day when old Pop Adam first stepped to the rubber, clamped his knuckles around the apple and started to pitch, is still the undefeatable motivating force of human accomplishment.

Some such conclusion seems at last to have penetrated official consciousness, for the code plan presupposes to a considerable degree the ability of industry to govern its own operation. The curse of the country trade has always been unethical competition, an unfeeling source of inadequate margins and of unintelligent, expensive trade abuses against which there has been no defense other than the slow-grinding mills of the gods.

Any institution which is operated in a way to interfere with a wholesome and reasonably profitable conduct of other units of business in its community is no less guilty of disservice to that community than any other destructive instrument of depression.

The stated purpose of the code is to effect reemployment of all labor, and that can be accomplished only by an accompanying return to prosperity of industry itself.

If the country grain business is to bear its proper share in the recovery program and to maintain a financial status commensurate with safety of operation and with the demands made upon it by the farmer for assistance in the sowing and harvesting of his crops, it must take into intelligent account the changed volume of business occasioned by the acreage reduction plan. It must be protected also against a policy of short-sighted management that in time of plenty assumes that an elevator can best serve its patrons by reducing margins to a level that takes no account of the inexorable stresses that dissipate surplus and wreck business.

Because of the obvious character of its activities, the openness of its transactions to

public scrutiny, the rather wide separation of its relatively few units, and its efficiently organized associations, the set-up of the country elevator business in our territory should lend itself rather readily and harmoniously to the administration of the code. The success of the plan will be measured eventually by its capacity to permit the exercise of individual initiative in business and beneficently to direct its expression.

SECRETARY W. E. CULBERTSON of Delavan presented the following report:

## Secretary Culbertson's Annual Report

**Sec'y Culbertson's Annual Report**  
Since our last annual meeting I have devoted the greater part of my time and energy to building up the membership of our association and to securing a Code of Fair Competition for the members of our industry, and I am pleased to report that today the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n has upon its roster as great a number of elevators as at any time during the past ten years (over one hundred new members being secured) and for the first year since 1930 receipts have exceeded expenditures.

I regret that I am not able to report as favorably my efforts upon the Code, but I feel that so far as the labors of the Code Committee are concerned they are practically finished, as at the time this report is being written the Code is before the Administrator of the NRA for his approval, and on its way to becoming the law under which the country grain buying business will be conducted. The Code, when effective, will not suit every grain dealer, but it represents the best and honest efforts of the Code Committee to secure for our industry as workable and worthwhile Code of Fair Competition as was obtainable.

**Truck Competition:** I have devoted considerable effort to relieve the elevators of the state from truck competition. This has amounted to little, for only at a few points have the railroads reduced freight rates, and at these it was not so much truck as it was barge or waterway competition that caused the reduction. There are many ideas being advanced as to how to eliminate the truck as a competitor of the railroad and the elevator, but to me the real solution is in the reduction of present freight rates on grain. The rate at present is more than the traffic can bear and unless the railroads come to realize this more and more grain is going to be moved to terminals via trucks. Western railroads have found that the way to get passenger business was to reduce rates, and it seems to me that the same rule might be applied to increase freight loadings.

**New Grain Standards:** At a public hearing, held in Indianapolis, on the revision of present grain standards your association protested any change. The present Federal Grain Standards have been in effect since 1916 and have required many years for the country elevators and farmers to become accustomed to. More, these same standards are proving satisfactory. The changes proposed are in no sense a demand made by producers or country elevators. However, by order of the Secretary of Agriculture revisions were ordered effective July 1st. Your association has joined with other state ass'ns in asking for the suspension of this order and a rehearing.

The 41st annual directory of the Grain Dealers of Illinois was compiled and distributed as usual, special attention being given to make this directory the most accurate directory ever issued. Business conditions prevented it carrying the advertising that it should, but it was published and mailed to all elevators without cost to the association.

The past year has seen greater demands on the secretary's office in that our members are making the use of it that they should to keep up on their business problems, and without doubt it will be called upon for greater service when the trade is working under the Code.

The mission of a trade organization is to make for better business conditions within the industry. Individualism may accomplish something. Every business man working by himself may get some results, but organization and co-operative effort can accomplish much more, and today a live trade organization must cultivate among its members a solidarity of interest and a spirit of working together for the common good. A live organization which carries on as it should can and must cause to be done away with those petty jealousies and rivalries which injure individual members and retard the growth of the organization. Grain dealers must come to realize that they are living in the present—not in the past. That this is an ever changing world. Conditions today are different from those of yesterday, and con-



ditions of tomorrow will be different than those of today. They must learn to adapt themselves to these changes and to be constantly on their toes.

The day that any man may run his business according to his own ideas is gone forever, and there is greater need than ever before for a well supported organization to look after the interest of the members of the industry and to advise and help with the problems that arise. The work of a trade organization is not entirely directed towards a purely commercial objective. There are many phases of the work having no distinctive commercial significance but very valuable to its members. It is to be regretted that many members of the grain handling industry consider their trade organization in the light of a luxury when it is their only insurance that their business will be protected.

Times are going to be better and everyone must do his part to keep his business and social interests abreast of the times so that they may partake of the good days to come. It is easy to slide down hill, but it requires grit and stubborn endurance to make the long climbs upward to the sunlight, but if we keep pulling together and pulling with a will we shall reach the top and enjoy more prosperous times and happier conditions. This can never be done by each one working by himself—only by all of us pulling together.

The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures for the year May 1st, 1933, to April 30th, 1934, inclusive:

#### RECEIPTS

Balance on hand May 1, 1933.....	\$ 627.66
Membership dues .....	\$5,511.00
Directory advertising .....	758.50
	6,269.50

Total .....

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Postage .....	\$ 423.06
Annual convention .....	64.75
Telephone, telegraph and express .....	99.00
Officer's expense .....	49.00
Printing .....	21.00
Office supplies .....	54.53
Directory .....	376.32
Dues to Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.....	112.00
Dues to National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Associations .....	20.00
Dues to Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.....	15.00
Tax on vouchers.....	.94
Secretary's expense .....	1,226.38
Stenographer .....	1,195.00
Secretary salary .....	2,500.00
	\$6,157.03

Balance on hand May 1st, 1934....

In conclusion I want to thank the officers and members of the association for the many kindnesses and courtesies extended to me the past year.

A resolution protesting the confirmation of the appointment of Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Sec'y of Agri., was presented and referred to the joint resolution committee to be appointed later. Adjourned for lunch.

## Tuesday Afternoon Session

The second session was called to order at 2:00 P. M. by Pres. Railsback, who appointed the following Committee on Nominations: H. A. Hillmer, Freeport; B. S. Williams, Sheffield; W. A. Kirk, Bondville; J. A. Wallace, Forest, and H. C. Gring, Farmer City.

He also appointed to the Resolution Committee for the joint session W. A. Webb, LeRoy, and John Brennan of Chicago. The other members to be appointed by the President of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

G. W. SULLEY of the National Cash Register Co., said that while its orders were small in 1932, 55% of them were cancelled. Its business increased 55% in 1933 over 1932 and its cancellation fell to 10%. Our orders for the 1st three months of 1934 show an increase of 100% over 1933.

The big item of expense in every business is the payroll. It takes time and careful study to adjust any business to new conditions and changes in expense. Merchants in many lines have wasted much valuable time waiting for customers to buy, while others have hustled out and captured the orders.

During the last year our company has spent more money in building a school for the instruction of salesmen than we have spent during any previous ten years. We must have

representatives who are thoroughly posted, efficient and enthusiastic, if they are to make sales. If you will figure the amount and number of sales made by each employee and the cost per sale you can determine the value of that salesman to your business. When you show the poor salesman his expense to your business he knows what he must do to retain his position, he will strive to sell goods of better quality or greater volume.

If you will take ten minutes a day conferring with your associates on the trying problems confronting them each day you will attain a greater efficiency, make many new friends and draw old ones nearer to you.

C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, of the Western Railways Com'ite on Public Relations, discussed "Equality of Opportunity" as published elsewhere.

GEORGE E. BOOTH, Pres., of the Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns, and of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, brought greetings to the assembled grain dealers and announced he had been in communication with Washington and that the President had just signed the country elevator code, effective May 21.

He told of the federation of the grain trade ass'ns formed last July for drafting a code. As chairman of the Code Com'ite I can testify to nine long months of arduous labor on the code program. No one is asking for any credit. Your Secretary Culbertson has done as much on this code as any one man.

We were asked to contribute to the attainment of the aims and purposes of the AAA and NRA. We expressed willingness to contribute everything in our power, but showed that country elevator operators were at the mercy of the farmers' whims and must be on duty whenever patrons wished to buy or sell.

The code has been carefully drawn to cover everyone buying and selling grain. We tried to secure the full recognition of the elevator operators desire to serve his farmer patrons.

Mr. Booth read many excerpts from the code which is published elsewhere in this number. The code provides the Code Authority shall assist the administrator in the enforcement of the code.

Delegates from the 48 ass'ns which are members of the Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns will meet in Chicago week after next to elect officers and select supervisory code committees. Complainants who fail to secure satisfactory relief from the local com'ites can appeal to the national Code Authority.

Article VII Unfair Competition, merits your careful study. Intentional under docking and over docking, under grading and over grading, under weighing and over weighing should be read over and over until you know all its provisions.

The code recognizes and permits payment of patronage dividends that have been earned.

The effectiveness of the Country Elevator Code will depend upon the cooperation of the elevator operators. The terminal elevator code has not yet been approved. All codes are subject to change and amendment by the consent of the Code Authority.

Adjourned for banquet.

## The Banquet

As the day wore on many new names were added to the registration list so that the banquet was somewhat delayed by the work of providing additional seats for late arrivals. When the banqueters finally were seated, it was found that a splendid dinner had been provided for 284 hungry dealers and their wives.

Following the banquet, Clarence Henry, special representative of the Com'ite on Education of the Chicago Board of Trade, presented a most interesting address on the "Road to the World's Grain Markets," which was illustrated with a large number of brilliantly colored photographs plainly labelled.

## Wednesday Morning Session

Many new arrivals Wednesday morning greatly swelled the attendance, so that when the joint session of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois was called to order by H. G. Grommon, president of the Farmers Ass'n, the hall was crowded.

W. P. CARROLL, Chicago, of the Federal Supervisors Dept., discussed the new grain standards.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, discussed the code, the labor and storage provisions and licensing under the Federal Warehouse Act. In discussing the Code Authority he said the cost of enforcement would be \$3 to \$5 per elevator. A com'ite of five each from three organizations including the Illinois Grain Corp'tn., to decide the number of districts and personnel of enforcement authority.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Pres. Lee W. Railsback, Weldon; 1st vice-pres., C. J. Potter, LaRose; 2nd vice-pres., L. B. Walton, Mayview; sec'y, W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, and treas., F. E. Verry, Armstrong.

Directors: O. J. Bear, Kempton; L. J. Colehower, Wenona; A. C. Koch, Breese; T. C. Dewey, Annawan; W. C. McMichael, Lawrenceburg; G. E. Mellen, Mazon; C. T. Rees, Bradford; Lee Horton, Tolona, and L. M. Walker, Gilman.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Peoria Notes

IDENTIFICATION badges were supplied by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., inspectors J. T. Peterson and J. D. Stevens being in charge of registration.

G. H. HUBBARD, Mt. Pulaski, ex-president of the Ass'n, being confined to his bed, was deeply disappointed at his inability to attend.

TREASURER F. E. Verry of Armstrong was reported as resting comfortably in a Bloomington Hospital following an operation for gall bladder infection.

SOUVENIRS distributed included matches by the Miller's Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n and pencils by the Superior Scale Co.

OPEN HOUSE by Chicago receivers resulted in the distribution of refreshments and cigars to many drought stricken wayfarers suffering from the heat.

AN INTENSELY interesting program held the crowd after the tardy arrivals got settled. Many old timers reveled in the joy of meeting convention friends of former years.

FIVE FRIENDS of T. E. Hamman of Arcolo quietly whispered in his ear: "You poor sucker, you are not the only grain dealer who lends cash to stranded elevator appraisers."

## The First Day's Registration

While the first day's session of the Peoria joint convention was well attended, it was expected that the attendance on the second day would be greatly increased. Among those who registered the first day were the following:

FROM IOWA S. W. Wilder and Tudor Wilder of Wilder Grain Co., Cedar Rapids.

FROM MISSOURI A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Secy. Missouri Grain Dealers Assn.

LADIES PRESENT were: Miss Cavanaugh, Pontiac and Mrs. Francis Sherry, Flanagan.

COAL INTERESTS were represented by Ed. Brennan, Decatur, and E. F. Duncan, Bloomington.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE FRATERNITY was represented by H. A. Canham and W. E. Meek, representing Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Assn.; J. T. Peterson and J. D. Stevens of Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., also C. M. Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.

SUPPLY TRADE sent E. Bargery, Springfield, Ill. and C. N. Ward, Decatur, both of Union Iron Works; F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; U. S. Evans, Peoria; W. S. Otto, Princeton, Ill.; J. B. Sowa, Delavan, Ill.; O. A. Weinke, Milwaukee, Wisc. and A. E. Wilson, Liquid Carbonic Corp., Chicago and Harry Quick, Tiskilwa.

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## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

### Colorado

Eads, Colo., Apr. 24.—There will not be any wheat in this immediate territory. Ground is very dry and much moisture now needed for row crops. Corn acreage will be about normal, less the corn-hog allotment plan.—J. D. Infield Grain Co.

Denver, Colo., Apr. 26.—Prospects for wheat adjacent to our elevators in eastern Colorado and western Nebraska are quite good but some moisture needed. Colorado expects from 15 to 20% increase in bean acreage. Condition of soil very good for planting.—The Conley-Ross Grain Co.

Eckley, Colo., May 5.—Acreage sown to wheat last fall was quite a little more than the year before, but on the basis of a five-year average don't think there was over 90% of the acreage sown; don't know of any wheat being plowed up, altho dry weather has hurt wheat badly; with normal conditions from now on, don't think we shall have over 75% of a normal crop. Acreage to oats none. Corn planting has just begun, acreage will be about 85% of normal.—Kellogg Grain Co., by H. E. Riffle, Mgr.

### Idaho

Grangeville, Ida., May 2.—Prospects for a big crop of winter wheat on the prairie were never better than they are right now. Barley in this territory has already started to head out.—Farmers National Warehouse Corp., George S. Downer, District Mgr.

### Illinois

Dillsburg, Ill., May 1.—Twenty-five acres wheat, 100% good; 8,000 acres put in oats; 9,000 acres put in corn.—Dillsburg Co-operative Grain Co., E. E. Stribling, Mgr.

Dorchester, Ill., May 3.—Wheat 100% acreage, about the same as last year. All will be harvested from appearance at this time. Normal acreage of oats. Less corn due to corn-and-hog program and chinch bugs. Bigger soybean acreage will be planted.—Dorchester Co-op. Elevator.

Dudley, Ill., May 5.—Wheat acreage 90%; condition 110; none plowed up. Timothy meadows only fair. Ground in fine condition for planting corn, and most of it will be done by the 10th, much in now. Weather has been cool and dry. Big "sign up" for corn and hog reduction.—Dexter Baber.

Morrison, Ill., May 3.—Rain is badly needed. Of the oats sown 50% is showing a poor stand; 50% has been blown bare by wind drifting of the soil. Corn is being planted in hope of rain. Most of the corn that usually moves to market has been sealed.—A. F. Bendtschneider, Farmers Elevator & Supply Co.

Dixon, Ill., May 2.—The country between here and Chicago is very dry; dirt blowing and drifting in spots. Has had little moisture since last fall. Today felt like rain, but it failed to materialize. Farmers getting ready to plant corn and soybeans. Drilled oats are started, but not doing so well so far. Broadcast oats in poor shape.—E. M.

Decatur, Ill., May 5.—Wheat has held up fairly well, altho some fields are starting to turn yellow. High winds and the freeze we had two weeks ago caused the top blades to turn brown and helped to make some fields look rather rough. Crop losses will increase from this time on until ample rainfall is received. Sixty per cent of the corn on Illinois farms has been pledged for loans. Corn acreage this season will be decreased about 14%. Country offerings of grain continue to be very light. Demand only fair. The largest corn industries report a smaller grind during April than in March. Commercial soybeans are showing a better tone than seed beans. Seed houses have simply refused to make further purchases and some, who have good stocks on hand, are cutting prices in an endeavor to dispose of their holdings. Soybean acreage will be increased about 20%.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Danvers, Ill., May 2.—Fifty per cent more wheat sown than in 1933; none abandoned; none plowed up; condition good. Much government leased ground sown to clover, etc.; 10% above normal sown to oats. Soy bean acreage will be fairly heavy.—H. W. Johnston.

Springfield, Ill., May 2.—With freezing temperatures on the morning of the 25th over much of the state early oats were frozen to the ground in Whiteside County. Ground is generally prepared for corn and there has been scattered plantings in the north, and some planted in the south where earliest planted is coming up. Winter wheat deteriorated slightly in some areas and made good progress in others depending upon the moisture situation; condition of the crop remains fairly good to very good generally; a few fields are reported as infested with chinch bug. Progress and condition of spring wheat was fair to good, although all of that crop is not up yet. Oats generally are coming up well. All small grains grew slowly on account of the cool weather and soaking rains are needed badly in the central and northern portions of the state, the need being acute in many areas. Illinois precipitation during the last 11 months has averaged more than 30 per cent less than normal.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

### Indiana

Straughn, Ind., May 3.—Wheat looks bad; needs rain badly. Nearly all farmers have signed up for curtailment of acreage. Oats acreage 95%; corn 80%.—Straughn Grain Co., A. L. Lynde, Mgr.

Sulphur Springs, Ind., May 3.—Wheat acreage is about a five-year average, with crop looking fine, but lacking moisture just now. Very small per cent of wheat is plowed up, about 3% of which was sowed to oats.—Wilson Grain Co.

Snow Hill (Winchester p. o.), Ind., May 8.—About 25% more wheat sown here than a year ago; looks good. Corn and oats cut about 10%, which is being sown to alfalfa and other clover.—Snow Hill Grain Co., J. H. Trimble, Mgr.

### Iowa

Blairstown, Ia., May 7.—The oats crop is making no progress, account of drouth. Corn is being planted and spring farm work is well advanced.—A. C. Jurgesen, Blairstown Grain Co.

DeWitt, Ia., May 3.—Drouth prevails Chicago to here. Weather hot. Oats in poor condition.—E. W. M.

Defiance, Ia., May 5.—No wheat grown around this station; 100% sown to oats and about 80% will be put into corn.—Defiance Grain Co.

Denison, Ia., May 2.—Acreage of fall wheat about the same as other years. The average of fall wheat is about 100%. Spring wheat is coming good. Oats and barley coming also. Pretty dry, but prospect is for rain.—J. Weiss, Jacob Weiss & Son.

### Kansas

Frankfort, Kan., May 4.—Wheat condition 80% of normal; no wheat land plowed up; oats 100% sown; corn 85%.—Gano & Son Grain Co.

Furley, Kan., May 5.—Wheat acreage, 90% of normal; condition 95% of normal. None plowed up. Wheat looks best in years.—Richardson & Leap.

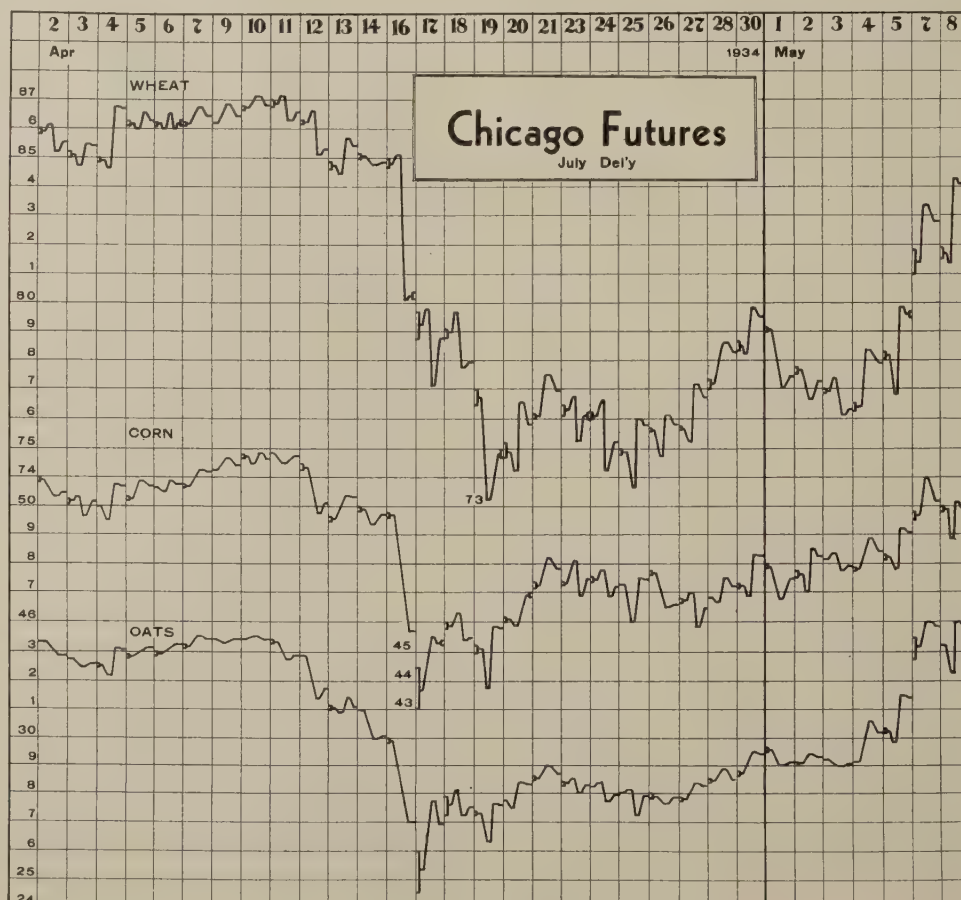
Gardner, Kan., May 3.—Wheat acreage estimated at 110% of last year; oats, 110%; corn, 80%. Wheat condition 85; oats 85; corn now planting; soil very dry.—Blacker Elvtr. Co.

Pawnee Rock, Kan., May 1.—Condition of wheat very poor; does not look much better than last year. No moisture in either top or subsoil. Nothing being planted, as it is too dry. No pastures.—Farmers Grain, Fuel & L. S. Co.

Fredonia, Kan., May 4.—About 25% of wheat will not be cut due to green bugs and dry weather. Ground well soaked last few days makes plenty of moisture now. Normal acreage of oats sown. Crop in fair condition.—Hamp-ton Bros. Milling Co.

Furley, Kan., May 4.—The wheat in our part of country looks extra good, the best in years. We have had plenty of moisture all spring. Oats look good, extra large acreage sown this spring. Corn is slow, owing to cool weather. Looks like we will have an early harvest.—Furley Grain & Elevator Co.

R. R. 1, Waverly, Kan., Apr. 25.—Wheat and oats are doing as well as can be expected on account of dry weather. Wheat about 40% more sown than would have been, on account of getting Wallace's bonus. Corn about the same as usual. Quite a lot of farmers signed up reduction, also the 45-cent sale.—John McClune.





Fowler, Kan., May 5.—Wheat acreage 15% less than 1933; condition 50% better than last year; about 10% will be plowed up and sown to barley or sorghums. About normal sown to corn and oats. About 50% of wheat in good condition, balance very poor and will not be worth harvest unless we get plenty of moisture soon. Had .75 inch rain this week.—A. R. Upp Grain Co., by A. R. Upp.

Cimarron, Kan., Apr. 27.—We have around 20% reduction in acreage. At present it looks as tho we shall have at least 50% abandonment. No subsoil moisture, ground very dry. Wheat going back every day. Will have to have a good rain in the next 15 days or we shall have a total failure; probably the entire acreage will be left with no crops on at all. Farmers very discouraged. If we receive rain soon, will have our normal row crop acreage, but no spring work being done at present, too dry.—Cimarron Co-op. Equity Exchange.

### Michigan

Lansing, Mich.—Mar. 1 reports point to a prospective 1934 corn acreage in Michigan of 1,310,000 acres. While such an acreage would be 4% less than that harvested in 1933, it is approximately the same as the average for the five years 1928-1932. The acreage of oats indicated for harvest in 1934 is set at 1,199,000 acres. Altho this is 7% more than the area harvested in 1933, the increase over the acreage planted last spring amounts to only about 3% as a result of abandonment in 1933. Even though growers' plans should be fully carried out, the acreage devoted to this crop would still be 13% below the five-year average. The indicated Michigan barley acreage for harvest in 1934 is set at 245,000 acres, which is 2% below that harvested in 1933 and about 8% below the 1928-32 average. Planting intentions of Michigan bean growers point to an increase of approximately 20% in the acreage of this crop for harvest in 1934, compared with a year ago.—U. S. and Mich. Depts. of Ag. co-operating.

### Minnesota

Montrose, Minn., Apr. 24.—The wheat acreage is being cut about 10%.—Montrose Mill & Elevator Co., E. D. Elsenpeter, Mgr.

### Missouri

Boynnton, Mo., May 4.—Drouth has hindered the growth of wheat and oats; too dry for oats to come up. Chinch bugs already coming. Looks like a failure.—William Stutler, William Stutler & Sons.

Bosworth, Mo., May 4.—Wheat 40% more acreage than last year; none plowed up. Looks like 100% more oats than last year; about the same of corn; much less of grass and clover.—H. F. Cabbell.

Bonnets Mill, Mo., May 3.—Wheat acreage 90% of last year; condition 95%. Oats acreage same as last year, condition 80%. Corn about the same as last year, about 50% planted. There will be no wheat plowed up.—Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.

Brashear, Mo., May 4.—Wheat acreage about same as last year. None has been plowed up, to date. Chinch bugs very bad and may kill some of it. If plowed up, land will be planted in soybeans. Oat acreage is 25% less than last year. Corn acreage will probably be 10% less than 1933.—A. W. Rowner.

### Nebraska

Daykin, Neb., May 3.—Wheat acreage 90%. Wheat has been hurt about 30% unless rain falls at once to bring it back. Sown to oats, none. Corn remains to be sown.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Jno. F. Endorf.

Carleton, Neb., Apr. 23.—Wheat acreage 80%, fair condition and very dry. Oats acreage 95%, condition fair. Corn acreage 80%, acreage remaining will be sown to sweet clover or summer fallowed.—Leo G. Hayes, Mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

David City, Neb., May 7.—Acreage sown to wheat about normal; condition very dry and deteriorating fast; hurt 50% now, but no rain in sight. Acreage sown to oats about normal, but condition about same as wheat. Corn acreage will be reduced about 15%.—G. E. Stepanek.

### Ohio

Tiffin, O., May 3.—Wheat acreage 90%; condition 95%; wheat plowed up 2%; oats in its place. Oats 100% sowed. No corn planted as yet.—Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co., C. J. Fry, Mgr.

### Oklahoma

Hitchcock, Okla., Apr. 28.—Acreage of wheat this year is 10% less.—Hitchcock Grain Co.

Hitchcock, Okla., Apr. 30.—Wheat in good condition; not much plowed up. Need rain badly. Not much oats sown; too much dry, hot wind.—R. A. Falkenstein, Mgr., Kingfisher Mill.

### Texas

Devine, Tex., May 7.—We have no wheat in our section. The only things we grow are corn, broom corn and peanuts. Our corn acreage has been reduced on account of government. There is no oats planted in our section.—Mat A. Keller.

Crosbyton, Tex., May 7.—Wheat acreage 20% increase over the 1933 crop; condition 60%. No acreage in oats or corn. Too early to report acreage of wheat plowed up.—Farmers Grain & Elevator Co.

Dalhart, Tex., May 7.—Several counties in this section will not harvest any wheat at all on account of dry weather. A large percent of the land will be planted in corn, maize and kafir. About four of these counties have had no rain to speak of for about two years and we will have to have it within 30 days or we will have no feedstuff at all.—J. M. Burrow.

Dimmitt, Tex., May 5.—Winter wheat acreage cut 15%; condition 55% of normal. Recent showers came too late to produce any but a light crop. Castro County will probably produce three-fourths as much wheat as in 1933, which was a very light crop. No oats or barley sown—too dry at planting time. No Indian corn grown. Average acreage milo-kafir will be planted if have sufficient moisture during May.—Castro County Grain Co., Clarence Byrnes, pres., mgr.

### Wisconsin

Rio Creek, Wis., Apr. 30.—Most of the farmers in this section are going heavy on barley seeding. Very little wheat is raised around here.—Van Dam & Son.

Stockholm, Wis., May 5.—A large percentage of winter wheat has frozen and is being replanted about 50% with spring wheat and 50% barley. The open winter was very hard on the clover and alfalfa fields. A number of farmers are sowing oats, sudan and other one crop seeds for hay this season.—J. G. Dill Co.

### In General

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—Condition of winter wheat is estimated at 73.5% of normal compared with 74.3 in April, the 1922-31 May average of 82.0, and 59.4 last May. Estimated probable abandonment of winter wheat is 14.4% of the planted acreage. Estimated probable production of winter wheat on the basis of above condition and abandonment is 479,390,000 bus., compared with our last estimate of 494,000,000 bus., the 1933 final of 351,000,000 and the 1927-31 average final of 632,000,000. Drouth is threatening over most of the central and western

states. Condition of rye is reported at 59% of normal or the lowest May condition on record, withstanding improvement outside the main belt.—R. O. Cromwell, Statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 24.—Subsoil moisture in practically every state is less than normal, and in many sections is absolutely gone. The present surface moisture in the Central States is disappearing rapidly due to severe wind storms. North and South Dakota and central and western Minnesota are in a very dry condition, as is also northern Illinois, parts of Iowa, Kansas and Texas. In Montana the moisture conditions are the best they have been for a long time, and only a few sections in the southwest corner report poor moisture conditions. The light rains and dry season benefited seeding operations, and farmers claim that the ground in most sections has been in very nice workable condition. All farm work progressed rapidly with the exception of several sections where the high winds prevailed. Drouth stopped plowing last fall in the North and many farmers are disking their seed in this year on stubble ground, which is not considered good farming.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—Of the 41,002,000 acres of winter wheat sown last fall, as reported by the government, our reports indicate that 13% will not be harvested, leaving 35,629,000 acres for harvest, compared with 28,420,000 acres harvested last year, the abandonment last year being 33.4% of the sown acreage. The abandonment this year is nearly average. The condition of the plant remaining for harvest, in the last week of April, is estimated to be 73.5% of normal. Present acreage and conditions suggest a crop of 488,000,000 bus., a yield per acre of 13.7 bus. Last year the production was 351,000,000 bus. Rye acreage for harvest is estimated at about 2,900,000. Conditions 65.4% of normal, forecast a crop of about 26,500,000 bus. On May 1 conditions were unfavorable with tendency to decline. Spring wheat acreage in the Canadian three northwest provinces is estimated to be 6.1% less than last year, or 23,641,000 acres against 25,177,000 last year.—Nat. C. Murray, Statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Our reports indicate a winter wheat condition of 75.1 compared with our condition of 75.3 and the government 74.3 on April 1st. This condition suggests a crop of 494 million bushels, or very little change from our estimate of 499 million and the government 492 million bushels on April 1st. The crop gained in bushel prospects in the Ohio valley while in other sections prospects are not as favorable as a month ago. There has been enough surface moisture over most of the winter wheat belt to bring the crop through with fair condition to date. However, there is a general lack of sub-soil moisture and good rains are needed over practically the entire belt. Conditions are deplorable over a large section of the spring wheat belt and the amount of acre-

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## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

Wheat																
	Option		Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	May	May	May	May	May	May	May		
	High	Low	25	26	27	28	30	1	2	3	4	5	7	8		
Chicago*	94½	70¼	75¾	75¾	76¾	78¼	79½	77¾	77¼	76¼	77¾	79½	82½	84		
Winnipeg*	71½	62¼	65¾	65¾	65¾	66¼	66¼	65¾	65½	65¾	66¾	67½	...	70		
Liverpool*	...	...	62¾	62¾	62¾	63¾	63¾	63	63¼	63	63½	63¾	64½	64¾		
Kansas City	88¾	63	68¼	68¼	69½	70¾	72	69¾	69½	68¾	69¾	71¾	75¼	76½	76½	
Minneapolis	92½	70½	74¾	74¼	75¾	77¼	79	77¼	77¼	76¾	77¾	80½	82¾	84½		
Duluth, durum	88½	73	74¾	74¾	76¾	79¼	79½	76½	76½	76½	77¾	79¾	82¾	84¾		
Milwaukee	94½	70½	75¾	75¾	76¾	78¼	79½	77½	77¼	76¾	77¾	79½	82½	84½		
Corn																
Chicago	58½	43	47¾	46½	46¾	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¾	49	50½	49¾	46½	46½
Kansas City	52½	39	43¾	42¾	42¾	43¼	44¾	43¾	44½	44¾	44¾	45¾	46½	46½	50	50
Milwaukee	58¾	43¼	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¾	49	50½	49¾	46½	46½
Oats																
Chicago	40¼	24½	27¾	27¾	28¼	28¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	30¼	31¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Winnipeg	38¾	30¾	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	33	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	34	33¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Minneapolis	35½	22	25	25	25½	25½	26½	26¼	26¾	26¾	27	28½	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Milwaukee	40	24½	28	28	28¾	28¾	29½	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	30¾	31¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Rye																
Chicago	70	50¾	54½	54¾	54¾	55¼	55¾	55	55½	54¾	55¾	56¾	57¾	58¾		
Minneapolis	62½	46¾	51¾	51¾	52¾	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	52½	53½	54½	55¾	57		
Winnipeg	53¼	41¾	42¾	42¾	43¼	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	44¼	45¾	...	47¼		
Duluth	63	48	51	52¾	53½	53¾	54	53¼	53¾	53½	53½	53¾	55	56½	57½	57½
Barley																
Minneapolis	51¾	31	35	34¼	34¾	35	35¾	35	35½	34¾	35¾	36½	38¾	38¾		
Winnipeg	44½	35¾	37	37¼	37¾	37	36¾	35¾	35¾	36¾	37¾	37¾	...	39½		
Milwaukee	54½	35¾	39¼	38¼	39¼	39¼	39½	39½	39½	39½	39	40¼	40¼	42¼	42½	42½
Chicago	54¾	35¾	39½	38½	39¼	39¼	39½	39½	39½	39	40¼	40¼	42	42½		
*Wheat price in gold cents May 7: Chicago, 48¾; Winnipeg, 39¾; Liverpool, 44¼.																

\*Wheat price in gold cents May 7: Chicago, 48¾; Winnipeg, 39¾; Liverpool, 44¼.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Hitchcock, Okla., Apr. 30.—Wheat on farms 5%.—R. A. Falkenstein, Mgr., Kingfisher Mill.

Defiance, Ia., May 5.—No oats in farmers' hands; about 55% of corn.—Defiance Grain Co.

Hitchcock, Okla., Apr. 28.—About 2% of crop remains in farmers' hands.—Hitchcock Grain Co.

Ilio Creek, Wis., Apr. 30.—About 20% of the grain is unsold, including peas.—Van Dam & Son.

Dudley, Ill., May 5.—Truckers are taking a good per cent of the corn and oats.—Dexter Baber.

Dorchester, Ill., May 3.—Some wheat left on farms; no corn or oats.—Dorchester Co-op. Elevator.

Furley, Kan., May 5.—Two per cent of wheat is in farmers' hands; no corn; no oats.—Richardson & Leap.

Bonnots Mill, Mo., May 3.—About 10% of last year's wheat in farmers' hands.—Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.

Cimarron, Kan., Apr. 27.—Very little wheat left in farmers' bins, following two short crops.—Cimarron Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Furley, Kan., May 4.—Some wheat in farmers' hands yet; not so much tho it is in strong hands.—Furley Grain & Elevator Co.

Dillsburg, Ill., May 1.—In farmers' hands 5,000 bus. of oats; 75,000 bus. of corn.—Dillsburg Co-op. Grain Co., E. E. Stribling, Mgr.

Brashear, Mo., May 4.—No grain shipped from this station in 1933. Four cars of corn shipped into this station in 1933.—A. W. Rowner.

DeWitt, Ia., May 3.—No grain is moving. Around 90% of the market corn has been sealed.—L. B. Gredell, Equity Exchange.

Devine, Tex., May 7.—Very little grain left in the farmers' hands now. Our new corn will begin to move about Aug. 10.—Mat A. Keller.

Sulphur Springs, Ind., May 3.—Some wheat in farmers' hands; quite a lot of corn in country yet, but it is not moving freely.—Wilson Grain Co.

Tiffin, O., May 3.—Ten per cent of the wheat, 2% of corn and 2% of oats still in farmers' hands.—Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co., C. J. Fry, Mgr.

Eckley, Colo., May 5.—Wheat in farmers' hands none; corn in farmers' hands to move to market yet, 10%.—Kellogg Grain Co., by H. E. Riffe, Mgr.

Fort William, Ont.—Eleven ship-loads of grain cleared from this port May 4. Three were under the spouts, and another 11 were up-bound for grain.

David City, Neb., May 7.—Estimate about 50% of wheat in farmers' hands and about 75% of corn; most of corn under government loan.—G. E. Stepanek.

Stockholm, Wis., May 5.—Very little grain on the farms in this territory, with the exception of a very few who are gambling on \$1 a bu. for barley.—J. G. Dill Co.

Sterling, Ill., May 3.—Practically all corn that normally moves to market has been sealed in farm cribs.—W. E. Kitzmiller, Sterling-Rock Falls Farmers Elevator & Mktg. Ass'n.

Carleton, Neb., Apr. 23.—Wheat in farmers' hands 15%, oats none, corn 5% which has not been sealed to the government loan program.—Leo G. Hayes, Mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Snow Hill (Winchester p. o.), Ind., May 8.—Ten per cent of last year's wheat crop in the country yet; not much corn and oats left; shipping in feedstuffs.—Snow Hill Grain Co., J. H. Trimble, Mgr.

Boynton, Mo., May 4.—Seems to be plenty of old corn, much of it sealed up by the government; local demand now good. No carloads handled here this year so far.—William Stutler, William Stutler & Sons.

R. R. 1, Waverly, Kan., Apr. 25.—Wheat and corn mostly sold.—John McClune.

Crosbyton, Tex., May 7.—Wheat in farmers' hands 35,000 bus.—Farmers Grain & Elevator Co.

Fowler, Kan., May 5.—Stocks of wheat in farmers' hands very light due to short crop last year. Stocks of other grain very light, not enough raised in our territory to supply local demand.—A. R. Upp Grain Co., by A. R. Upp.

Galt, Ill., May 3.—Published reports show 112 farmers in Hopkins township have sealed their corn. The township is 6 miles square, containing 144 quarters. Just about all of the available marketable corn has been sealed.—Galt Grain Co.

Washington, D. C.—Wheat stocks held by mills Mar. 31, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, were 115,247,466 bus., against 116,909,875 Mar. 31, 1933. During March the reporting mills ground 38,284,823 bus. of wheat, against 40,705,499 bus. in March, 1933.

Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—During the month of March, 1934, 4,740,844 bus. of wheat were ground in Canadian mills, compared with 4,451,773 bus. for the corresponding month of the preceding year. Grindings of oats, corn, buckwheat and mixed grain were lower than in March, 1933, while barley showed an increase. Grains ground during the month of March, 1934, are shown in bushels with comparative figures for the same month of the previous year in brackets: Wheat, 4,740,844 (4,451,773); oats, 694,721 (799,911); corn, 156,800 (174,940); barley, 80,562 (60,804); buckwheat, 8,819 (9,441); and mixed grain, 1,154,072 (1,545,154).—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The senate approved the reduction in the stamp tax on sales for future delivery from 5 to 1 cent, as formerly, per \$100 of valuation. Why tax any one for buying farm products. If the bureaucrats want to discourage the production of grain, why not forbid it.

## Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore .....	85,869	91,719	.....	.....
Boston .....	1,475	4,000	.....	.....
Chicago .....	2,529,000	4,867,000	1,882,000	5,639,000
Duluth .....	169,787	30,537	751	73,849
Ft. William .....	.....	30,851	.....	5,554
Ft. Worth .....	150,000	145,500	18,000	10,500
Hutchinson .....	10,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis .....	888,000	2,382,000	850,000	1,599,000
Kansas City .....	648,000	1,618,500	1,752,000	549,000
Los Angeles .....	397,600	551,600	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	323,950	1,033,202	492,700	371,800
Minneapolis .....	296,580	1,181,740	753,790	493,790
New Orleans .....	245,175	364,000	123,347	102,142
New York .....	171,300	56,500	4,000	2,000
Omaha .....	355,600	1,143,800	1,134,000	565,600
Peoria .....	829,200	1,522,600	474,600	980,450
Philadelphia .....	116,655	5,301	.....	.....
Portland, Ore. ....	54,833	64,367	1,428	.....
St. Joseph .....	229,500	831,000	862,500	778,500
San Francisco .....	15,700	81,800	.....	.....
Seattle .....	64,500	90,000	.....	.....
Superior .....	138,247	32,666	.....	1,271
Toledo .....	55,000	98,750	27,325	53,470
Wichita .....	94,900	14,300	45,500	1,300

## Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore .....	39,847	65,978	.....	.....
Boston .....	61,243	11,600	.....	.....
Chicago .....	846,000	1,213,000	1,366,000	1,811,000
Duluth .....	.....	191,056	2,500	101
Ft. William .....	272,438	1,398,838	362,189	1,521,897
Ft. Worth .....	96,000	72,000	98,000	56,000
Indianapolis .....	506,000	2,262,000	700,000	1,502,000
Kansas City .....	118,000	32,000	164,000	132,000
Los Angeles .....	12,000	32,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	51,980	405,840	503,500	247,000
Minneapolis .....	178,140	1,192,630	2,432,490	1,125,120
New Orleans .....	67,506	168,694	50,921	77,723
New York .....	59,400	159,800	.....	2,000
Omaha .....	14,000	222,000	338,000	406,000
Peoria .....	194,000	446,000	222,000	643,600
Philadelphia .....	76,798	44,512	.....	.....
Portland, Ore. ....	80,448	69,737	47,645	3,154
St. Joseph .....	152,000	536,000	180,000	230,000
San Francisco .....	15,000	24,300	.....	.....
Seattle .....	32,000	26,000	.....	.....
Superior .....	2,496	6,878	2,500	27,422
Toledo .....	127,100	379,250	315,860	502,020
Wichita .....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....

## Canadian Wheat in Store

Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Apr. 27 shows a decrease of 5,402,497 bus., compared with the previous week. The visible supply was reported as 208,873,682 bus., compared with a revised figure of 214,276,179 bus. for the preceding week and 219,806,848 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 1,518,955 bus., of which 98,980 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 380,068 bus. at New York and 905,000 bus. at Albany, N. Y. This compared with 2,498,126 bus. on the same date last year of which 2,040,180 bus. were located at Buffalo and 424,888 bus. at New York. This is the smallest quantity of Canadian wheat in United States positions for a number of years.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,228,460 bus., compared with 5,333,801 bus. last year.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Hogs butchered in the country are reported sold to city retailers to evade the processing tax of 2¼ cents per pound.

## Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore .....	219,886	3,023	.....	.....
Boston .....	80,773	.....	155,460	734,236
Chicago .....	607,000	1,734,000	409,000	1,887,000
Duluth .....	1,070,062	3,234,396	366,177	1,264,229
Ft. William .....	3,693,686	9,089,048	22,136	11,583,123
Ft. Worth .....	276,000	498,000	184,500	586,509
Galveston .....	.....	.....	17,655	.....
Hutchinson .....	606,000	748,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis .....	145,000	220,000	94,000	116,000
Kansas City .....	2,155,200	2,238,400	1,838,875	2,674,585
Los Angeles .....	403,500	414,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	20,020	253,020	14,000	1,858,700
Minneapolis .....	2,594,730	5,281,840	1,356,110	2,649,430
New Orleans .....	22,118	7,487	4,700	38,633
New York .....	1,654,622	258,600	2,586,000	358,000
Omaha .....	414,400	742,400	660,800	1,232,000
Peoria .....	26,400	132,000	69,600	123,600
Philadelphia .....	111,592	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Ore. ....	2,281,914	1,459,791	2,738,989	558,873
St. Joseph .....	292,800	240,000	638,400	566,400
San Francisco .....	133,170	477,000	.....	.....
Seattle .....	756,000	855,000	.....	.....
Superior .....	519,096	1,680,689	132,821	689,919
Toledo .....	828,000	191,800	363,365	382,635
Wichita .....	477,000	714,000	720,000	700,500

## Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April compared with April, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore .....	3,042	3,349	.....	.....
Chicago .....	740,000	1,043,000	143,000	148,000
Duluth .....	131,344	473,651	111,542	226,489
Ft. William .....	225,621	376,337	53,141	123,891
Ft. Worth .....	3,000	7,500	7,500	6,000
Indianapolis .....	9,000	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City .....	16,000	28,800	17,600	41,600
Los Angeles .....	235,200	102,200	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	901,280	1,133,730	305,175	358,450
Minneapolis .....	1,201,060	2,595,610	1,490,360	1,673,190
New York .....	1,700	.....	.....	.....
Omaha .....	9,600	14,400	9,600	11,200
Peoria .....	134,400	100,800	98,000	76,600
Philadelphia .....	6,989	3,068	.....	.....
Portland, Ore. ....	15,352	63,941	54,883	.....
St. Joseph .....	166,875	1,750	5,250	3,500
San Francisco .....	12,000	596,250	.....	.....
Seattle .....	103,030	33,293	3,667	1,600
Superior .....	2,400	.....	3,180	.....
Toledo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore .....	419,764	16,614	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago .....	23,000	325,000	366,000	46,000
Duluth .....	41,840	385,546	.....	.....
Ft. William .....	24,841	155,037	630	.....
Indianapolis .....	52,300	1,500	39,000	1,500
Kansas City .....	4,500	43,500	7,500	3,000
Los Angeles .....	.....	4,200	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	9,905	67,850	10,040	234,606
Minneapolis .....	174,810	492,230	226,720	179,220
New Orleans .....	.....	18,588	1,400	4,200
New York .....	77,095	5,100	.....	.....
Omaha .....	14,000	58,800	406,000	72,800
Peoria .....	79,200	.....	2,400	.....
Philadelphia .....	86,255	5,472	.....	.....
Portland, Ore. ....	89	.....	.....	.....
Seattle .....	1,400	4,200	.....	.....
Superior .....	37,886	63,021	.....	32,886
Toledo .....	88,265	1,200	22,500	1,070
Wichita .....	.....	1,300	.....	1,300



## Dust Explosion at Amarillo

A dull, muffled roar somewhat like the roll of a drum coincided with the explosion that blew up the walls and roof of the Texas of the grain elevator at Amarillo, Tex., operated by the Central Grain & Elevator Co.

The elevator foreman was running wheat at the time, 11 a. m., from one bin to another. The weather was damp Apr. 20, the sky overcast with clouds and a few scattered drops of rain had fallen a few moments before.

Conditions were not at all favorable for an ignition of dust. The management, having in mind the explosion recently at Wichita Falls, had tried to remove every possible hazard of fire and explosion. The plant had been cleaned from top to bottom, all dust swept up and thrown outside. An elevator builder had gone over the machinery to make adjustments and repairs. At the time of the explosion all doors were open and all windows in the Texas. All motors were inclosed and vented outside. A contributing factor was the absence of wind to blow away the dust.

Falling debris and wheat wrecked the larger warehouse and crushed in the roof and south wall of the smaller warehouse on the north of the elevator. The elevator is a total loss. A sprinkler system had been installed last year and went into immediate operation, but the explosion had blown away the pipes so that the water could not reach the fire. It was several minutes after the explosion before the fire got well started. The photograph reproduced herewith was taken about half an hour after the explosion.

Manley Gottshall was alone in the main elevator when two visitors called to see him. All three were burned, but will recover without permanent injury. Gottshall was standing in an outside doorway on the first floor, talking to the others. He said "There was a terrific blast and we were enveloped in flame. We could not see each other, and it was all we could do to stagger out of the elevator."

The main elevator had a capacity of 225,000 bus., and the 140,000 bus. of wheat in store is expected to yield 30 per cent salvage. All grain was fully covered by insurance, the buildings

and machinery about 80 per cent. Plans for rebuilding will be considered by the time the wreckage is cleared away, which will require three or four weeks. J. A. Barnett, pres., John A. Winters, sec'y, and Lester Stone are among those interested in the company.

Dust explosions have been comparatively few so far in 1934. One occurred Mar. 13 at Wichita Falls, Tex., wrecking an elevator cupola of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.; and one on Apr. 26 at Riverdale, just outside of Chicago, Ill., accompanied by heavy fire loss to contents in the mill of the Arcady Farms Milling Co.

## State Can Levy Prohibitive Tax

The Supreme Court of the United States on Apr. 2 upheld the validity of a law of the state of Washington taxing oleomargarine sold within the state 15 cents per pound.

Justice Sutherland said: From the beginning of our government the courts have sustained taxes, altho imposed with the collateral intent of effecting ulterior ends, which considered apart, were beyond the constitutional power of the law makers to realize by legislation directly addressed to their accomplishment.

If the tax imposed had been 5 cents instead of 15 cents per pound, no one, probably, would have thought of challenging its constitutionality or of suggesting that under the guise of imposing a tax another and different power had in fact been exercised. If a contrary conclusion were reached in the present case, it could rest upon nothing more than the single premise that the amount of the tax is so excessive that it will bring about the destruction of the appellant's business, a premise which, standing alone, this court has heretofore uniformly rejected as furnishing no judicial ground for striking down a taxing act.

"The Code of Fair Competition" for grain exchanges and members thereof has been published as Code No. 11, price 5 cents, by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. It should be labeled "The Code for Shrivelling the Grain Markets."

## Wheat Control in Canada Is Contingent

If the Canadian wheat crop for 1934 is reliably estimated not to exceed 385,000,000 bus. the control law will not be made effective.

The act is called the "Emergency Wheat Control Act." Co-operation between the three western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with the Dominion government is provided for in the bills as passed. All wheat farmers in the prairie provinces are subject to control.

The provincial board styled "The Emergency Wheat Control Board" is to be established and appointed when considered necessary by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the ranking Dominion official in the provinces. This Board is to consist of three or more members who shall have power to control by license or otherwise the total quantity of wheat sold or disposed of from each farm during the 1934 crop marketing season (Aug. 1, 1934, to July 31, 1935) and to specify the regulations or conditions of sale or delivery. It also has general authority to do such other acts or things as are necessary to effectuate the intention of the export quota section of the International Wheat Agreement.

In lieu of or in addition to the establishment of the Board, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may agree with any other province of Canada and with the Government of Canada for the establishment of a Joint Board for controlling the purchase and marketing of wheat produced in the crop year of 1934-35. Additional broad powers are invested with this board to be used when and if necessary. They include licensing or other control provisions for the buying and selling of wheat in the province; the authority to assume control of and handle stored wheat on conditions which the Board may direct and to accomplish the movement or delivery of wheat thru an elevator or other place of storage; the contracting for wheat deliveries and guaranteeing to producers advance or cash payments for wheat delivered; and the control of seed wheat and of farm permits for mill grindings.



The Burning Ruins of the Central Grain & Elevator Co.'s Plant at Amarillo, Tex.



## Expense Items of Colorado Elevators

In a study of operating practices of Colorado elevators the Colorado Agricultural College has found the volume of grain handled to be the most important factor in profit and loss.

The margins realized on the grain received by the elevators under discussion ranged from 8.8 cents to a minus 1.8 cents a bushel in 1929-30. The estimated cost or expense ranged from 13.9 cents down to 1.6 cents a bushel. Six of the elevators had an expense of 2.0 cents or less per bushel. All of these low-cost establishments had a volume of more than 175,000 bushels. The expense of four was more than 5.0 cents per bushel. These all had a volume of less than 175,000 bushels. Eight of the elevators made profits ranging from .2 to 5.7 cents per bushel. The other 12 suffered losses of from 1.6 to 10.7 cents a bushel. The majority of these lost because of insufficient volume, altho a number would have fared much better had they been able to realize a satisfactory margin.

In 1930-31 all of the elevators, except one, realized a trading margin or gross trading profit per bushel (Table XVI). This one unit would probably have realized a gross profit if the grain in store there had been invoiced at the market when the audit was made at the end of the 1929-30 season. The other 19 were able to obtain margins ranging from .9 to 6.2 cents per bushel. The expenses ranged from .9 to 7.5 cents per bushel. Twelve elevators had a per bushel cost of less than 2.0 cents. The volume handled by each of these was more than 200,000 bushels.

Four elevators had an expense of more than 5.0 cents a bushel. These all handled volumes of less than 102,000 bushels. Fourteen of the group had net profits ranging from .2 to 2.4 cents a bushel, while six lost from .7 to 17 cents a bushel. Five of these handled less than 175,000 bushels. The other one handled almost 100,000 bushels more than that, but nevertheless sustained a loss because the margin of gross profit was only .9 cents a bushel, as reported in Bulletin 397.

TABLE XVI.—A comparison of the volume of grain and the gross profit or loss, the expense and the net profit or loss per bushel at 20 farmers' elevators, 1930-31.

Elevator No.	Volume of grain (bushels)	Gross profit or loss (cents)	Estimated trading profit or loss (cents)	Net profit or loss (cents)
20	984,705	3.4	1.0	2.4
35	887,573	1.1	.9	.2
16	728,419	1.4	1.0	.4
23	629,660	4.3	1.9	2.4
28	581,821	1.8	1.4	.4
43	495,079	2.3	1.8	.5
31	304,700	2.3	1.5	.8
1	303,866	3.4	1.3	2.1
42	283,964	2.7	1.6	1.1
15	283,045	3.5	2.6	.9
17	273,651	.9	1.7	-.8
47	256,142	3.1	1.5	1.6
2	231,160	6.2	4.2	2.0
39	207,729	2.6	2.1	.5
11	201,273	2.4	1.5	.9
5	167,166	2.2	2.9	-.7
12	101,821	3.6	5.2	-1.6
29	88,302	3.3	7.6	-4.3
33	68,688	2.4	5.3	-2.9
40	58,227	-6.5	7.5	-14.0

TABLE X.—The average expenses (itemized) of 17 farmers' elevator associations.

Item of expense	1929-30 Dollars	Pct.	1930-31 Dollars	Pct.
Salaries	\$ 2,018	18.3	\$ 2,079	17.2
Wages (extra help)	3,607	33.7	4,106	34.0
Depreciation	1,166	10.6	1,053	8.7
Interest	902	8.2	738	6.1
Taxes	658	6.0	745	6.2
Light, heat and power	455	4.1	610	5.1
Insurance	387	3.5	431	3.6
Maintenance	374	3.4	521	4.3
Supplies	152	1.4	150	1.2
Advertising	185	1.7	167	1.4
Marketing information	174	1.6	220	1.8
Bad accounts	125	1.1	360	3.0
Unclassified	822	7.4	888	7.4
Total	\$11,024	100.0	\$12,068	100.0

## Revise Grade Specifications for Smutty Wheat

In an order dated April 26, 1934, Secretary Wallace announces that, effective July 25, 1934, the grade requirements for smutty wheat shall be specified as follows:

"Smutty wheat shall be wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 14 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat."

These specifications supersede those of the present official standards which read, in part: "... in excess of a quantity equal to 2 balls of average size in 50 grams of wheat," as well as the amended grade specifications for smutty wheat promulgated March 31, 1934, effective July 2, 1934, and which read in part: "... in excess of a quantity equal to 10 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat."

The Secretary announced this amendment was made because of the confusion which has arisen as to the possible effect which the specifications promulgated on March 31, 1934, might have on the volume of wheat that would grade "smutty" thereunder. The Secretary stated that it is very difficult to formulate specifications for smut determinations which will correspond with inspection and market practices prevailing in different parts of the country.

Similar amendments in the specifications for smutty rye and for smutty mixed grain in which wheat or the predominates were ordered April 26, effective July 25, 1934.

## Federal Dairy Plan Given Up

Capitulating to the opposition of a national cooperative milk producers' federation, innumerable producer-distributors, processors, commercial distributors, state milk control boards, regional dairy councils and units of general farm organizations, voiced at 15 regional conferences all over the country, AAA has given up its ambitious plan to follow its Wheat Acreage Adjustment program, its Corn-Hog program, and its Cotton Acreage Adjustment program, with benefit payments and control over the dairy farmers. The announcement attributed the decision to "lack of support of an appreciable majority."

Many opponents to the plan expressed the conviction that nothing can be done about the dairy situation, and that "the amount consumers will pay for dairy products is definitely fixed"; likewise, that the whole surplus problem could be solved by an advertising campaign. AAA has discovered:

Under the law, processing taxes can not be levied unless and until a decision is made to pay benefit payments to individual farmers for cooperating in production control, as provided in all other adjustment programs.

Experience has shown that large-scale stabilization and price-fixing operations when undertaken for temporary benefit, and without support by adequate control over production, generally result in increasing production and end in a relapse in prices.

What a painful admission for a bureaucrat! But they don't give up so easy. The report shows:

The Administration will continue to employ milk marketing agreements and licenses, however, for the benefit of fluid milk producers, and it will continue to study dairy problems and prepare to undertake another production control program which may seem practicable and of wide value should the dairy industry as a whole agree upon and want a program.

The dairy industry has made its wishes felt, but must still remain on guard to protect itself from the encroaching of politics and bureaucratic control.

Collection of \$216,000,000 processing taxes cost \$1,290,731, to the end of February. In the bureau at Washington, 197 employees were engaged on processing tax work as of March 31. In the field service, 511 permanent and 960 temporary employees were engaged in this work as of February 28.

## Cracking Down on Code Violators

That codes and marketing agreements are not to be trifled with when some one chooses to report infractions will soon be brought home to thousands of businessmen who are still running their business to suit themselves.

Jacob Maged, a Jersey City tailor, was sent to jail for 30 days and fined \$100 for pressing a suit for 35 cents when the code called for 40 cents.

Alexander Shaw, Providence, R. I., was fined \$1,500 for running his cloth printing machines more hours than permitted by the code.

The Radiance Piece Dye Works, Trenton, N. J., was fined \$750 for working its employees during a rush 14 to 25 hours in excess of the code limit during three weeks in January, February and March.

Grain dealers storing grain for the public without a license as warehousemen will be subject to prosecution after the country elevator code goes into effect.

## The Coal Code Held Unconstitutional

At Louisville, Ky., May 2, Chas. I. Dawson, U. S. District Court justice, granted mine operators an injunction temporarily restraining the government from enforcing the code on bituminous miners in Western Kentucky. A hearing on making the injunction permanent will be held May 11.

Justice Dawson said "To my mind the unconstitutionality of the act as it applies to local business is simple and conclusive. Looking at the code in its most favorable light, it can be no more than a private contract with the President acting as umpire."

"If I accept it as a contract, it is perfectly ridiculous to subject one of the parties to a fine by the government. If it is a contract, the district attorney has no right to proceed against one of the parties."

The operators object to the code provision changing the wage from \$4 for 8 hours' to \$4.60 for 7 hours' work. Owners and workers have agreed on \$4 for 7 hours.

## No Floor Stocks Tax on Increase?

It is said that if the processing tax on wheat is increased there will be no floor tax levied on stocks on hand. When the original tax went into effect July 9 a tax was levied on floor stocks, except that retailers were allowed 30 days' supply.

Without a floor tax increase there will be a great inducement to every handler from the miller down to the ultimate consumer to lay in a supply. The only way to cash in on this opportunity is to have the flour on hand before the date the tax becomes effective.

The present processing tax is \$1.38 per barrel. At 50 cents per bushel the tax would be \$2.10 per barrel. The difference of 72 cents per barrel will pay for considerable storage, interest and handling expense.

It remains to be seen whether the A. A. A. will take any steps to change the situation. Sec. 16 of the Act reads "Whenever the processing tax first takes effect, there shall be levied, assessed and collected a tax equivalent to the amount of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which processed if the processing had occurred on such date." If this clause is construed to cover increases in processing taxes, there would be a floor stocks tax nullifying the advantage of stocking up in advance.

Any announcement definitely stating that no floor stocks tax would be levied would be followed by a great demand for cash wheat, limited only by the capacity of the mills to grind before the day the increased tax took effect.



## Exchanges the Perfect Distribution System

By THOMAS Y. WICKHAM, chairman of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, before Chamber of Commerce of the United States

No system of distribution can avoid a risk that is so inherent in the article itself, and the system of future trading makes no attempt to do so.

What it does attempt is to provide a method whereby that risk may be voluntarily assumed by men who desire to assume it because it is a risk. The difference between gambling and speculation is clear-cut and vital. Gambling is assuming a risk that performs no commercial function and is often created that it may be assumed. Speculation can create no risk, but speculators assume many risks that commerce cannot avoid. A house may burn, so the owner of a home goes short, the insurance company goes long the fire risk on that home; it may seem gambling—it may be gambling—yet who can doubt that a commercial purpose is being served, or that homes in general are not of more value from the process. In the same way the exporter, the warehouseman, the country elevator, or the farmer himself sell short their price risks to some speculative long; while the miller, the processor, the merchant across the sea, buy their price risks from some speculative short. Thus the orderly process of marketing is constantly accomplished. Every potential buyer and every potential seller in the world are constantly brought together. Every price influence is constantly registered, if, and only if, absolute freedom of contract is permitted.

It is a broad statement, but a true one, that no other commodity is distributed at so little cost as grain. The farmer receives a larger share of the dollar the consumer pays for grain than does the producer of any other commodity. That he does so is due almost entirely to future contracts and to speculation in future contracts. Through these contracts the miller may eliminate all risk of price decline; but because of them he must constantly buy in com-

petition with the highest bidder in the world. And in this competition only the speculator is willing to purchase in anticipation of less plentiful supplies in the future. Without him, the harvest market must become a glut in which consuming buyers would temper bids to great risk and plentiful supplies.

There has been much criticism of short selling, but an equally important function in the distributive process is performed by the speculative seller. The major portion of our export business is done at harvest, but contracts then filled have been in the making for many months. As early as October trading in wheat starts for delivery the following July, and whatever wheat moves out at harvest is as a result of these and subsequent sales of new crop months. Such sales are entirely speculative. The wheat to fill them is not yet grown, much of it is not planted. It must experience all the vicissitudes of the growing season. Yet the work of placing it across the sea goes on. Merchants all over the world are contracting wheat all winter long. With every rise and fall in the tide of price an embryonic vessel is set afloat. The eye sees neither seed nor ship, yet both are there, and they mature as wheat and fleet together; for the short seller has assumed the risk of cargo, and his doing so has brought these ships to anchor in our harbors, quite as definitely as the tug that towed them in. For many months, an open market has provided the farmer an opportunity to sell his wheat at whatever price level seemed attractive, and at harvest created for him a fleet at our docks and compelled merchants, millers and speculators to compete for supplies. It is the most perfect distribution known to commerce, and the least expensive. With almost mathematical precision the rise and fall in the volume of speculative contracts has measured the rise and fall in price and the completeness of our annual distribution. For a surplus unsold is a price depressant until it is sold. While a surplus distributed is a source of wealth. And herein lies the value of the speculator to the farm and to the nation.

The drop in the price of corn stimulated the demand for government loans.

## Six Killed in St. Louis Dust Explosion

At 8:15 a. m., May 8, three explosions of grain dust occurred in the head house of the reinforced concrete Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis, Mo.

The first explosion was on the first floor, the second just above and the third above the bins on the fifth floor, the last starting a fire that burned for an hour. Every window was blown out of the headhouse. Above the bins the walls of the head house were cracked in many places and bulged outward. The fire destroyed the woodwork on one of the upper floors and the grain in mixing bins.

Many men were at work, having just started preparations to load out 16 cars of grain. Some ran out and some were blown out on the ground floor. One man was blown to a window sill 150 ft. above ground, where he clung until rescued; but he died of his burns. One man was blown 50 ft. thru a door. Three men who jumped into the Mississippi River to extinguish their burning clothing died later. Stephen Gocal, foreman, ran with his clothing aflame and fell on a pile of corn. His body was found at 2:45 p. m. with all but his shoes burned away.

The dead are Stephen Gocal, Earl Strange, Albert Kuhne, Edward Kelly, John Kovacic and Fred Laubscher. Eight were injured, two of them seriously.

Neither fire or explosion spread to the storage annex. Every precaution had been taken to prevent dust explosions. The plant is operated under lease by the Continental Grain Co.

**Portland, Ore.**—Criticism is being leveled at Pacific Coast breweries because they import large volumes of Canadian malt, instead of using the Hanchen malting barley grown in the Pacific Northwest. Eastern maltsters are reported to have found Hanchen satisfactory.



The headhouse of the Mo. Pacific Elevator at St. Louis was wrecked by a Dust Explosion and six lives lost May 8th.



## Country Elevator Code Effective May 21

[Continued from page 361]

Sec. 11. (1) It being found necessary to support the administration of this Code, in order to effectuate the policy of the Act and to maintain the standards of fair competition established hereunder, the Code Authority is authorized:

(a) To incur such reasonable obligations as are necessary and proper for the foregoing purposes and to meet such obligations out of funds which shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Code and raised as hereinafter provided;

(b) To submit to the Administrator and the Sec'y for their approval, subject to such notice and opportunity to be heard to the members of the industry as the Administrator and the Sec'y may deem necessary.

(1) An itemized budget of its estimated expenses for the foregoing purposes, and

(2) An equitable basis upon which the funds necessary to support such budget shall be contributed by all members of the industry entitled to the benefits accruing from the maintenance of such standards, and the administration of the Code;

(c) After such budget and basis of contribution have been approved by the Administrator and the Secretary to determine and collect such equitable contribution and to that end, if necessary, to institute legal proceedings therefor in its own name.

(2) Each member of the industry shall be liable for his or its equitable contribution to the expenses of the maintenance of the Code Authority determined as hereinabove provided. Only members of the industry complying with the Code and making such contributions shall be entitled to participate in the selection of the members of the Code Authority or to receive the benefits of its voluntary activities or to make use of any NRA insignia.

Sec. 12. Nothing contained in this Code shall constitute the members of the Code Authority partners for any purpose. Nor shall any member of the Code Authority be liable in any manner to any one for any act of any other member, officer, agent or employee of the Code Authority. Nor shall any member of the Code Authority, exercising reasonable diligence in the conduct of his duties hereunder, be liable to any one for any action or omission to act under this Code, except for his own wilful malfeasance or non-feasance.

Sec. 13. If the Sec'y or the Administrator shall determine as to matters subject to their respective jurisdiction that any action of the Code Authority or any agency thereof may be unfair, or unjust, or contrary to the public interest, the Sec'y or the Administrator may require that such action be suspended to afford an opportunity for investigation of the merits of such action and further consideration by such Code Authority or agency pending final action which shall not be effective unless the Secretary or the Administrator approves, or unless he shall fail to disapprove after thirty days' notice to him of intention to proceed with such action in its original or modified form.

**B. Powers and Duties.**—Sec. 1. The Code Authority shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary and Administrator, supervise the establishment of such regional, state or local administrative agencies, as may be necessary for the administration of the provisions of this Code.

Sec. 2. In all matters relating to the administration of the provisions of this Code, except those relating to hours of labor, rates of pay and other conditions of employment (except as the jurisdiction of the Sec'y and the Administrator may hereafter be changed pursuant to order of the President) the Code Authority shall have the following further powers and duties, the exercise of which shall be reported to the Secretary:

(a) To the best of their ability, to insure the execution of the provisions of this Code and to provide for the compliance by the members of the industry with the provisions of the Act, subject to such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Sec'y.

(b) To adopt by-laws and rules and regulations for its procedure.

(c) To investigate suspected violations of this Code and to submit to the Sec'y, as it deems necessary, or as the Sec'y requests, reports of suspected violations.

(d) To obtain from members of the industry such information and reports as may be necessary for the administration of this Code by the Code Authority and the performance of its powers and duties hereunder. No such individual reports shall be disclosed to any other member of the industry or to any other party except as may be directed by the Sec'y.

(e) To use, with the approval of the Sec'y such trade ass'ns and other agencies as it deems proper for the carrying out of any of its activities provided for herein, provided that nothing herein shall relieve the Code Authority of its duties or responsibility under this Code

and that such trade associations and agencies shall at all times be subject to and comply with the provisions hereof.

(f) To make recommendations to the Secretary for the coordination of the administration of this Code with such other codes, if any, as may be related to the industry, or affect members of the industry.

(g) To recommend to the Secretary any action or measures deemed advisable, including further fair trade practice provisions to govern members of the industry in their relations with each other or with other industries, and measures for industrial planning.

Sec. 3. In all matters relating to the administration of the provisions of this Code relating to hours of labor, rates of pay and other conditions of employment (except as the jurisdiction of the Sec'y and the Administrator may hereafter be changed pursuant to the order of the President) the Code Authority will have the following duties, the exercise of which shall be reported to the Administrator.

(a) To the best of their ability, to insure the execution of the provisions of this Code and to provide for the compliance by the members of the industry with the provisions of the Act, subject to such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Administrator.

(b) To adopt by-laws and rules and regulations for its procedure.

(c) To hear complaints of violations of the Labor Provisions and to make proper investigation thereof. If it shall appear to the Code Authority that there has been a violation of the Labor Provisions, it shall report the violation to the Administrator or take such action as the Administrator may approve to enforce the provisions of this Code.

### ARTICLE VII.—UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION

A. The following practices shall constitute unfair methods of competition and are hereby prohibited:

Sec. 1. Intentional over-grading and under-grading, under-docking and over-docking, under-weighing and over-weighing of grain. The standards provided by the Federal Grain Standards Act, and regulations now or hereafter promulgated by the Secretary with respect to the grading and docking of grain, shall govern the provisions of this Section.

Sec. 2. The practice of giving or paying or promising to give or pay, either directly or indirectly, to any present or prospective elevator parton, any emolument, free haulage, gratuity, gift, bribe or other payment beyond the price offered and paid in the specific purchase of grain from such person. It is understood that nothing in this Section shall be construed or applied to prohibit the distribution of dividends from earned income or the payment of dividends on a patronage basis to any member of a co-operative organization of producers organized under the laws of any State.

Sec. 3. The practice of purchasing or offering to purchase grain at a price which represents an intentional merchandising loss on such grain for the purpose of injuring a competitor.

Sec. 4. The granting of free storage by any member except (a) for a period of not to exceed 48 hours after the delivery of grain by the owner thereof to a member, or (b) for such a period of time as is expressly permitted or required by the law under which a member is qualified as a warehouse.

Sec. 5. The violation of, or failure to comply with, any of the following requirements:

(a) No member shall store grain for the account of any other person without qualifying under (1) the United States Warehouse Act, or (2) the warehouse or grain storage laws, if any, of such member's State.

(b) Each member shall comply with the requirements, if any, of the law under which such member is qualified as a warehouse, relating (1) to the posting or publication of storage rates, (2) to the amount of rates which such member may charge, and (3) to the application of such rates without discrimination among patrons. In the event that a member is qualified under a law which does not contain one or more of the foregoing requirements, then, to the extent that such law does not contain such requirements, such member shall (1) prepare a schedule of rates which shall be subject to the disapproval of the Secretary, (2) post such schedule of rates in a conspicuous place in his elevator, office or driveway, which schedule shall be amended or modified only upon 10 days' notice thereof given by posting such amended or modified schedule in the same manner as the original schedule, which amended or modified schedule shall likewise be subject to the disapproval of the Sec'y, and/or (3) shall apply the rates set forth in his schedule or rates without discrimination among patrons.

### ARTICLE VIII.—GENERAL

Sec. 1. Modification, this Code and all the provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (b) of Section 10 of the Act, from time to time, to cancel or modify any order,

approval, license, or regulation issued under said Act.

Sec. 2. Reports. The members of the industry shall severally, from time to time, upon the request of the Sec'y (or the Administrator in the case of information relating to hours of labor, rates of pay or other conditions of employment) furnish to the Sec'y or the Administrator, such information, on and in accordance with the forms of reports supplied to them (which reports shall be verified under oath) as the Sec'y or the Administrator may require pursuant to Sec. 3 (a) of the Act, (1) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employees and others, and in furtherance of the public interest, and (2) for the determination by the Sec'y or the Administrator of the extent to which the declared policy of the Act is being effectuated by this Code; and shall upon the request of the Sec'y or the Administrator furnish such statistical information as the Sec'y or the Administrator may deem necessary for the purposes recited in Sec. 3 (a) of the Act to such federal and state agencies as the Sec'y or the Administrator may designate.

Nothing in this Code shall relieve any person of existing obligations to furnish reports to government agencies.

No individual reports shall be disclosed to any other member of the industry or any other party except as may be directed by the Sec'y or the Administrator.

Sec. 3. Monopolies, etc. No provision of this Code shall be so applied as to permit monopolies or monopolistic practices, or to eliminate, oppress, or discriminate against small enterprises.

Sec. 4. Effective Date. This Code shall become effective on the second Monday after its approval by the President.

Farmers' production credit loans increased 9,025 during the week ending Apr. 14, according to the F.C.A. During the week the federal intermediate credit banks paid out \$2,200,000 to the production credit ass'ns.

## Crop Reports

[Continued from page 373]

age seeded will depend to a great extent on the weather during the next thirty days. Many farmers say they cannot, or will not, seed until substantial rains are received. South Dakota is reporting a condition of 33% on rye and 40% on winter wheat.—E. H. Miller, Statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—Wheat shows an acreage abandonment of 13.3% of the area seeded last fall, or a total of 5,478,000 acres, leaving standing for harvest 35,524,000 acres. The abandonment is somewhat more than normal and is the result of fall and winter drouth rather than of ordinary winter killing. The heavy loss is confined largely to the semi-arid belt, and centers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. This location of loss is very important because the abandonment still continues and acreage will not become fixed until the present severe drouth is broken. Usually abandoned acreage is a known factor by this date, but this year, acreage shrinkage still continues and will not end until substantial moisture relief is received. Condition is reported at 72.4, a decline of nearly 2 points since April 1, and upon a basis of past experience suggests a crop forecast of possibly 479 million bus. A striking feature is a heavy crop promise on the north Pacific coast where a substantial acreage increase appears to have been encouraged by government aid in exportation of last year's surplus crop. Preliminary returns on spring wheat show a decrease of some 10% in probable acreage, with seeding late and further delayed by weather conditions of wind and drouth. The crop is starting very late and in poor shape, while soil and moisture conditions are decidedly the worst experienced in many years. Probable corn acreage is apparently at least ten per cent short of last year. The acreage reduction program has been very effective in the northern states, but in the nine great cotton states, the reduction in cotton acreage has brought about an increase of 1,200,000 acres in corn. The corn belt has reduced its acreage under the government program, while at the same time the cotton acreage abandoned is being utilized to increase corn production in a territory that has heretofore furnished a market for a substantial portion of the northern corn surplus. The oats acreage is larger than last year, but not so large as expected, due to unfavorable weather and soil conditions in the western and northwestern states.—B. W. Snow, Statistician, Bartlett Frazier Co.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Roscoe, Cal.—Oliver Ericsson and Leo E. Mudd, who formerly conducted a wholesale hay business in Los Angeles for years, have established here one of the largest wholesale and retail feed businesses in the valley. They have erected a large building with space for tons of feed, and will carry dairy, poultry, goat and rabbit feeds, as well as dairy alfalfa, alfalfa seed, straw and bale ties. They also do custom mixing.

Oakland, Cal. If the Albers Bros. Milling Co.'s recently submitted bid of \$475,000 gross rental for a 25-year renewal of its lease on property on the western water front is accepted by the Port Commission, the company will immediately launch a five-year construction program, the first unit of which will be the 200,000-bu. elevator reported in the Mar. 28 Journals as planned by the company. Under the bid the company also agrees to pay all dockage and tolls to the Port, guaranteeing that these will produce not less than \$7,500 a year, and also to pay all fire insurance and maintenance costs, estimated at another \$7,500 a year. Albers Bros. handle grain, manufacture feeds, cereals and flour. Its Oakland plant, established in 1905, includes a 100,000-bu. elevator, and has an average annual payroll of \$200,000.

Stockton, Cal.—It is reported that a private corporation composed of Stockton and San Francisco men and allied with the Continental Grain Co. will construct storage and handling facilities here for both bulk and sacked grain. The terminal will be built in sections, the first unit, costing \$25,000 and to be financed by the Port District, is scheduled for completion in time to receive the new barley crop in July. Later sections will be financed by the corporation, which will be known as the Port of Stockton Grain Terminal Corp., the directors of which are E. D. Wilkinson (pres. of the corporation), of the Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co. and of the Delta Warehouse Co.; T. D. Stevenson of Stevenson & Co., San Francisco exporters; Phil O'Connell and J. W. Schuler, of the grain company bearing their names, and Richard D. Stevenson, of Stevenson & Co.

## CANADA

Grandview, Man.—A. Drebnicki recently opened a new 50-barrel flour mill at this point.

Roma, Alta.—The Alberta Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator at this point burned on Apr. 20, and 15,000 bus. of grain was so badly damaged that none could be salvaged.

Myrtle, Man.—The Federal Grain Co.'s local elevator burned Apr. 17, a short circuit being given as the cause, and 11,000 bus. of grain was destroyed with it. Loss, \$20,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—Trading hours on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, starting with Apr. 30, will be from 8:30 a. m. until 12:15 p. m. (Central Standard Time), on week days, and from 8:30 until 11 a. m. on Saturdays, to conform with U. S. exchanges, which are on daylight saving time for the summer.

Durham, Ont.—W. A. McGowan's alfalfa mill was burned and the adjacent concrete elevator badly damaged by fire during the night of Apr. 26; loss, \$100,000. The fire broke out in the five-story brick mill building. Both the mill and elevator were stocked with alfalfa, which was either burned or water-damaged.

Angusville, Man.—Three elevators burned here Apr. 14, together with 60,000 bus. of grain, the fire believed to have been of incendiary origin. Due to a strong northwest wind, the fire fighting facilities were helpless. The following companies had elevators at this point: Searle Grain Co., Ltd., National Elvtr. Co., Ltd., British-American Elvtr. Co., Ltd., United Grain Growers, Ltd., the capacities ranging from 30,000 bus. to 75,000 bus.

## COLORADO

Eads, Colo.—The Stockstill Grain Co. contemplates installation of seed cleaning equipment and a feed grinder at some future time.

Hugo, Colo.—A feed mixer was recently installed by the Plains Grain & Produce Co., which is now making poultry and stock feeds.

Berthune, Colo.—Lester Erickson, formerly with the Farmers National Grain Corp., is now managing the local elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co., of Kansas City.

Denver, Colo.—The interests of Mrs. Edith Mullen Malo and her husband, Oscar L. Malo, in the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. and the J. K. Mullen Investment Co. have been bought by John L. Dower, representing himself, his wife, Mrs. May Mullen Dower, and Mrs. Ella Mullen Weekbaugh, the two latter being sisters of Mrs. Malo and the three being daughters of the late J. K. Mullen, founder of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. The exact purchase price was not given out, but it is thought to have been approximately \$2,000,000.

## ILLINOIS

Geneseo, Ill.—J. J. Guild is building a 14x40-foot addition to his workhouse.

Millstadt, Ill.—The Millstadt Milling Co. has just installed a sprinkling system in its plant.

Mt. Morris, Ill.—The Morris Elvtr. Co. has added a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer to its feed mill.

Clinton, Ill.—The DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co. has completed the installation of its Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer.

Raymond, Ill.—The new manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator is E. Hendrickson, of Litchfield, Ill.

McLean, Ill.—Ben H. Stubblefield has opened a mill where he is making a special chick feed, produced from his own formula.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Terminal Elvtr. here has been leased to the Terminal Grain Co., of St. Louis, Mo. Capacity, 100,000 bus.

Chester, Ill.—The N. C. Cole Milling Co. is installing a new ball-bearing Eureka Separator and a number of totally enclosed motors.—H. H.

Morrison, Ill.—We have installed a new Sprout-Waldron corn cutter and cracker.—A. F. Bendtschneider, Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Hahnman (Deer Grove p. o.), Ill.—Our 20,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator being constructed here will be completed by Aug. 1.—R. S. Coomber, of S. C. Bartlett Co.

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—L. Colton, of Genoa, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator. He will move his family to this point.

Peoria, Ill.—Headquarters of the Bartlett-Munkres-Banks Grain Co. have been moved from this city to St. Louis, Mo., and the name changed to the Terminal Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill.—A fifth floor is being added to the Pillsbury Flour Mill Co.'s cereal plant here, which is 80x200 feet. The approximate cost of the addition will be \$20,000.

Nashville, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co., headquarters St. Louis, Mo., has acquired a lease of the Huegley Mill, at this point, which has a grain storage capacity of 110,000 bus.

Waukegan, Ill.—The Blatchford Calf Meal Co., which operates a plant here, has discontinued its retail business in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, which it has carried on for many years.

Springfield, Ill.—Businessmen from all sections of the state have protested against the enactment of the state N. R. A. bill granting the federal government power to use the state officials to enforce present and future A. A. A. and N. R. A. code regulations. A similar bill in Iowa was defeated.

Graymont, Ill.—The Graymont Co-op. Ass'n has completed installation of an auxiliary air compressor to be used in case of emergency. It is equipped with proper overload protection.—Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

Whitehall, Ill.—Sunday night, Apr. 15, the large smokestack of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s plant fell across the Alton Railroad tracks. The stack was condemned two years ago, and had been standing since 1887.

Saybrook, Ill.—It is reported that George Tjardes, who recently completed an elevator here, has bought the Farmers elevator also. Mr. Tjardes and his brother own a number of elevators on the Wabash and Illinois Central railroads.

Dry Grove (Bloomington p. o.), Ill.—Paul Ehrlich, manager of the Dry Grove Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past five years, has resigned and taken a similar position at La Place, Ill., being succeeded here by Louie Toepke.

Cazenovia, Ill.—The John Meisner elevator has been closed pending adjustment of difficulties arising out of storing grain. Local newspaper reports state the farmers storing will lose some money, and also that the elevator is expected to re-open.—J. T. P.

Franklin Grove, Ill.—W. H. Herbst is converting his concrete coal pockets into an oats storage unit, installing a dump scale, a 16-h.p. motor, a leg with 6x12 buckets on a 5-ply belt on 90-foot centers, and enlarging his headhouse. All equipment has anti-friction bearings.—Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

LaPlace, Ill.—The LaPlace Co-op. Grain Co., operators of a line of elevators, has appointed Paul Ehrlich, former manager of the Dry Grove (Ill.) Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, manager of its elevators at this point. Casner and Burrowsville. Mr. Ehrlich and his wife have taken up their residence at LaPlace.

Bellmont, Ill.—Improvements recently made at L. E. Meyer's elevator, operated as the Bellmont Elvtr. Co., include a new pair of 20-ton scales, moving the office to a new location and reconditioning the entire elevator, which is now ready to do custom grinding and mixing of all kinds. Carroll Putnam is manager.

Cisco, Ill.—I got hooked by the man who claims to have been employed to appraise elevators, only he was on his way to his home in Rushville from Peoria. I asked him if he knew certain persons there and he called them by their first names. However, the postmaster at Rushville never heard of Mr. Thompson.—E. J. Steele.

Springfield, Ill.—An order has been issued from this city by the chief of the state highway police asking patrolmen to inspect commercial trucks operating in this state for rear view mirrors, which are considered highly essential for the prevention of accidents, and with which the Illinois motor vehicle code says trucks must be equipped.

Springfield, Ill.—Owners of the corn in cribs on which money has been borrowed from the government must pay a personal property tax thereon, ruled Attorney-General Kerner Apr. 30 in reply to a request for an opinion from Bureau County. Also it was stated that the money received from the government is taxable if on hand at the taxing date.

Springfield, Ill.—Senator James A. Monroe, of Collinsville, announced on Apr. 29 that if the state NRA bill ever reaches the Senate he will fight it. He charges it gives "advance sanction to undefined acts and policies of the Washington brain trusters. This bill proposes to make a misdemeanor any violation of any code or agreement made in this state pursuant to the NRA, and it imposes fines and jail sentences for the violations. Yet no one knows what sort of codes or agreements may be approved. This is not government by law. It is legalized anarchy."



Hayes (Tuscola p. o.), Ill.—A new grain elevator is under construction here for the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co., as a branch of its Tuscola business. Farmers of this section have not enough capital stock in the company to make the new house possible. The Younglove Engineering Co., which is doing the work, expects to have the elevator completed in time to handle grain by June 15.

Lick Station (Chatham p. o.), Ill.—A truck hauling 400 bus. of corn crashed thru the driveway of the Chatham Elvtr. here recently. A number of grain men are now re-inforcing their driveway understructures and approaches, particularly since truckloads totalling 400 bus. are becoming common. Recently an 8x32-foot bed truck was weighed in the Jacksonville territory, necessarily in two drafts, en route to Missouri feeders.

Bloomington, Ill.—Lamson Bros. & Co. of Chicago took over the private wire office here in the Rolland Bldg. formerly operated by the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. of Chicago, as of May 1. John L. "Doc" Meara, manager for the Shaffer firm for 15 years, remains as manager, and Wm. B. Thriege as operator. Lamson Bros. operate other private wire offices in Illinois at Peoria, Bloomington, DeKalb, La Salle, Galesburg, Quincy, and Gilman.

Lacon, Ill.—The grain elevator here recently operated by the Bartlett-Munkres-Banks Grain Co. is now operated as the Terminal Grain Co., which was recently organized by Messrs. Munkres, Banks, Niergarth and Bartlett, with offices in St. Louis, Mo., as reported in the Journals last number. W. H. Freeman, who has been managing the local elevator, has been succeeded by F. W. Reuter, who has been working for the Terminal Co. in Oakley, Ill.

Forest City, Ill.—The Forest City Co-op. Grain Co. sustained a loss of approximately \$10,000 on elevator and contents in the recent fire, reported in the Journals last number, that destroyed its iron-clad frame elevator, which contained about 6,000 bus. of wheat and oats; several thousand bus. of corn was also destroyed. Loss partly covered by insurance. The cement structures were also damaged by the heat. Forest City is without fire-fighting equipment of any sort.

Bongard (Philo p. o.), Ill.—E. M. O'Neill has filed action against the Bongard Grain Co., claiming damages of \$1,600 for breach of contract. The plaintiff alleges that in July, 1930, he placed 1,942 bus. of oats in the Bongard Grain Co.'s elevator here, in storage, free of cost, and to be sold at a price to be fixed by T. P. McCormick. In July, 1932, he alleges, he placed an additional amount of oats in the elevator on the same terms. He also claims that in March, 1933, he ordered the oats sold at 28 cents a bushel but that the elevator company refused to buy them.

Dahlgren, Ill.—Cary A. Maulding died at his home here on Apr. 19, at the age of 56 years. Death resulted from a complication of diseases, principally kidney disease. Born near Dahlgren, his entire business life had been spent in the hay, grain and feed business. And with the exception of a few years in Evansville, Ind., his business had been conducted at Dahlgren with a branch in Keenes, Ill. Mr. Maulding was a member of Dahlgren Lodge No. 967, A. F. & A. M., which attended his funeral in a body and had charge of services at the grave. To mourn his departure he leaves his widow, Irene Maulding, a number of relatives and a host of friends.

Milla (Lostant p. o.), Ill.—In a suit brot by the Farmers State Bank of Lostant against the Milla Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., the bank was awarded a judgment for 1,300 bus. of corn. W. Shawback had placed a large amount of corn in the elevator, instructing the elevator owners to turn the money for it over to the bank. The corn was sold, the elevator firm sending the bank a check for \$135, and keeping \$115, which it claimed Shawback owed the elevator. The bank refused to accept the check, demanding more money, and started suit to collect it. Under the judgment the bank will receive corn valued at about \$225 and the elevator corn valued at about \$25.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for May has been set at 5% per annum.

New members of the Board of Trade include Frank L. Clauson, Edward E. Brown (on transfer from Melvin A. Traylor, deceased).

The Chicago Board of Trade's Weighing Dept. will have its improved exhibit of the development of mechanical facilities for handling bulk grain ready for the opening of the Century of Progress (World's Fair) May 26th. Grain dealers will find this free exhibit on the ground floor of the Board of Trade Building of real interest.

The Paul Reveres, organized to promote patriotism, to advance Americanism, to combat radicalism, held a meeting in the Palm Room of the Great Northern Hotel, May 3, at noon, at which R. H. Bradley gave a 10-minute talk on communism in the United States, and Miss Gertrude M. Coogan, statistician for the Committee for the Nation, spoke on "Shall We Allow Our Monetary System to Keep Our Nation Artificially Poor?"

The Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s brick and concrete mixed feed manufacturing plant at 138th St. and Stewart Av., Riverdale, just outside of the city limits, suffered a \$200,000 dust explosion and fire at 3:20 a. m. on Apr. 26, which started in the four-story concrete dairy feed building, damaging the milling machinery therein, spread to the next building (the packing plant) where machinery and 140,000 bus. of grain products were damaged and a section of wall blown out, and from there to the elevator. About 200,000 bus. of corn, wheat and oats in the elevator was damaged by smoke, heat and water, also 7,500 tons of feed. The buildings are of fireproof construction. The initial spark originated in the grinding unit, which was protected by magnetic separators, and where a previous dust explosion (1926) started; however this last blast did not act "according to Hoyle" and vent itself out the dust collecting system as did the previous one. No lives were lost, altho Charles Schank, a workman, trapped on the twelfth floor of the elevator, was rescued by the heroic action of Leonard Danielson, electrical engineer, and Walter Young, foreman. Last December, when fire occurred in one of the units, Schank rescued Danielson from a similar hazard. Contracts are being let immediately for the re-equipping of the \$500,000 plant which will require 30 to 50 days. In the meantime production is being continued in a leased idle plant without any interruption in service. The 162 employees of the plant will be employed in the reconstruction work on the properties.

## INDIANA

Bentonville, Ind.—The Milton Grain Co. is reported in the hands of a receiver.

Dayton, Ind.—The Dayton Grain Co. has remodeled the dust house at its elevator.

North Judson, Ind.—Vanek Bros. have added a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader to their feed mill equipment.

Sellersburg, Ind.—The local elevator owned by T. A. Pass will be protected against lightning by the installation of lightning rods.—H. H.

Auburn, Ind.—The Walter Grain Co. has completed the installation of a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill direct driven by a Kelly Duplex Power Unit.

New Lisbon, Ind.—Mr. Lakey, manager of the New Lisbon Grain Co.'s elevator, died Apr. 28.—A. L. Lynde, Mgr. Straughn Grain Co. (Straughn, Ind.)

Plainville, Ind.—A new 60-h.p. diesel engine has been installed by the Plainville Mill & Elvtr. Co. Millfeed and mixed feeds are manufactured in addition to flour.

Grandview, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co. has completed the installation of lightning rods on its mill plant here. It has also installed rods on all its country elevators.—H. H.

St. John, Ind.—We have bot the St. John elevator and coal yard, taking possession May 7, with E. E. McMichael in charge. This elevator has been closed for 10 years, but we intend to modernize it and handle side lines to meet the needs of the community.—E. K. Sowash Grain Co., Inc., E. K. Sowash, Pres. (headquarters at Crown Point, Ind.)

Princeton, Ind.—The loss sustained by the R. P. Moore Milling Co. when its elevator and mill burned on Apr. 18, as reported in the Journals last number, was approximately \$25,000; insurance, \$20,000. The elevator contained about 3,000 bus. of grain. It is said that the mill will probably be rebuilt, but on a smaller scale, and that no provision will be made for grain storage.

LaFayette, Ind.—The mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Purdue Memorial Union Bldg., on June 22, at the same place the meeting was held last year. There will be a morning and an afternoon business session, with the banquet in the evening. One of the foremost after-dinner speakers of the Middle West has been secured as the banquet speaker. Pres. Springer and Sec'y Sale are already busily engaged in arranging an interesting and profitable convention program for the grain, feed and milling interests of this state. Grain dealers from the neighboring states of Illinois and Ohio are cordially invited to meet with their Indiana brethren at this meeting.

#### INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The charter of the Fred W. Scholl Grain Co., Inc., has been amended, increasing the capital stock to 350 shares of \$100 par value.

O. P. Deluse, of the Lew Hill Grain Co., underwent an operation for gall bladder trouble on Apr. 19. According to last reports he was getting along finely.

Willard E. Hart, formerly a member of the firm of Hart Bros., of this city, has re-entered the grain commission business under his own name, at 618 Board of Trade Bldg.

At a special meeting of the board of managers of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n on May 1, George Butturff, of this city, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Carl D. Menzie, deceased, on the board of managers. Several other matters of importance to the grain trade were transacted.

The death of Carl D. Menzie, of the Indiana Brokerage Co., reported in the Journals last number, which occurred Apr. 21, was caused by spinal meningitis, which developed suddenly from an infection in the ears. He had been ill at his home for a number of weeks, and feeling somewhat better he went to his office for a few hours one day, following which the infection developed. Mr. Menzie, who was 42 years of age, leaves his widow and a little daughter of six years. He was active in ass'n affairs, being a director of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

## IOWA

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Cedar Rapids Grain Co. is painting its elevator.

Stanwood, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co. has bot the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here.

Lowden, Ia.—A truck dump has been installed in the A. Freund & Co. elevator.

Stanwood, Ia.—Kenneth P. Wilkins has taken over the management of the Wilkins Elvtr.

Cartersville, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Newell Overhead Truck Lift and a truck scale.

Callender, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Fairbanks Truck Scale. Williams Const. Co. did the work.

Nashua, Ia.—The Nashua Equity Ass'n has completed the installation of a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

Marengo, Ia.—We have installed a ½-ton Sprout-Waldron Vertical Feed Mixer.—R. A. Reece, Marengo Grain Co.

Eldridge, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader to its feed mill equipment.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—O. J. Johnson has succeeded Walter Fletcher as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Alburnette, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Kenyon Ear Corn Crusher, a Newell Head Drive and is planning other repairs.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A six-story warehouse is under construction here for the Quaker Oats Co., to cost approximately \$65,000.—Art Torkelson.

Mondamin, Ia.—A new feed and seed warehouse, 20x30 feet, has replaced an old building used as a shuck house at the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—North Iowa Grain Co. is painting its elevators at Sexton, Bagley and Mallard with aluminum paint. T. E. Ibberson Co., is doing the work.

Rockwell City, Ia.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: H. E. Hobart, R. F. Drennan and C. T. Hinton; to buy, store and sell grain, seeds, coal, etc.



Keokuk, Ia.—The corn products plant of Hubinger Bros. has increased the number of its employees to more than 700 and the plant is now on a 24-hour basis.

Durant, Ia.—Hybred Seed Corn Co. has a seed corn plant under construction here. It includes drying and storing facilities. Jess Williams is in charge of construction.

Algona, Ia.—Andy Anderson, who until a few weeks ago was manager of the local office of the W. M. Bell Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., having been associated with that company for the past 18 years, is said to be forming a grain company of his own.

Marcus, Ia.—Oscar Heline, pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, has the sympathy of the trade in the death of his mother, which occurred Apr. 15, at the home of a daughter in Lake Benton, Minn. Burial was at Marcus, Apr. 17.

Morning Sun, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been sold to O. W. Minnis, of Dinsdale; H. J. Clough, of Cedar Falls, and Wm. Houlub, of Hudson, Ia. They will take immediate possession.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Emerson, Ia.—William Huntsman's trial, at the request of his attorneys, has been postponed until August. Mr. Huntsman has been indicted on charges of embezzlement in the operation of his elevator, details of which have been previously reported.

Downey, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co. is fixing up its elevator, preparing it for a barley house. A Newell Electric Truck Lift has been installed, the driveway rebuilt, a new head drive and a new motor scheduled for installation, and the office will be moved down to the elevator.

Williamsburg, Ia.—W. F. Harris, of W. F. Harris & Son, elevator operators here, was recently made pres. of the Farmers Trust & Savings Bank at this point, which succeeded the Farmers Savings Bank, which has been operating under SF 111 since March, 1933.—Art Torkelson.

Eldora, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was sold on Apr. 16 at a receivers sale to the Eldora Grain Co., a group of farmers, most of whom were interested in the former company. Robert Johns, who has managed the elevator for more than a year, will continue in that capacity.

Red Oak, Ia.—John Turner, of Turner Bros., who has been in the grain business for many years, operating elevators at different points with headquarters here, died at his home in Red Oak, Apr. 24, at the age of 72 years. Death was caused by heart failure, aggravated by other ailments.

Doon, Ia.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has bot the Doon Elvtr., closed when the Omaha Railroad abandoned its tracks in Doon, and will take the building down and use it and the machinery to replace the Atlas elevator that burned in February, as previously reported. Fred Collins will continue as manager of the new National-Atlas elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., has bot the old Iowa Corn Products Co.'s elevator and have let contract to the James Stewart Corp. for the construction of 26 concrete grain storage tanks to be connected with the existing workhouse, which is to be reconditioned. The capacity of the addition will be 1,000,000 bus., construction to start at once and to be completed in time for the new crop.

Onawa, Ia.—The W. B. Parrott Co. entertained several hundred poultry raisers of this vicinity at its feed plant on the evening of Apr. 24. The guests were entertained at the local theater, after which a lunch was served at the company's plant, and an interesting talk given on the care and feeding of poultry. Weighing contests were held, the winners each being presented with a sack of chick starter. Bert Daeges is manager of the Parrott plant.

Mapleton, Ia.—The fire that started in the Peter Lamp Estate elevator, Apr. 12, destroying it and spreading to the Haubrich Grain & Lbr. Co.'s plant, as reported in the Journals last number, also destroyed the elevator and damaged the lumber yard of the latter company, with a loss of \$15,000 and insurance of \$3,000. The Lamp Estate elevator was operated by Theodore Schoenjahn, whose loss was about \$15,000 and insurance \$5,000. Altho plans were indefinite, it was said that both elevators might be rebuilt.

## KANSAS

Ludell, Kan.—The Ludell Equity Exchange is wrecking its middle elevator.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The elevator plant of N. R. Dockstader was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Ruleton, Kan.—A grain cleaner will be installed at the local elevator of the Goodland Equity Exchange.

Everest, Kan.—T. H. Geiger & Co. has enlarged its grain office by an addition to the west of the former office.

Quinter, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has repaired the grain boot of the elevator and made several other improvements recently.

Burlington, Kan.—I am planning on putting in a feed and cornmeal mill in Burlington, about Sept. 1.—John McClune (R. R. 1, Waverly, Kan.)

Pawnee Rock, Kan.—Mail addressed to the D. A. Schwartzkopf Grain Co. is returned. A report states that no one has succeeded this company.

Ulysses, Kan.—The Sublette Grain Co. has opened offices in the Williams Bldg. here for handling farm machinery and equipment, with Pat Simmons as local manager.

Topeka, Kan.—Carl Pyle, Melvin Ginder and Glenn Palmer plan the erection of a flour mill in North Topeka, for which purpose they are seeking an industrial zone rating.

Rush Center, Kan.—The Geo. E. Gano Grain Co., headquarters Hutchinson, Kan., is erecting a new 25,000-bu. elevator here, of cribbed construction, replacing two old ones recently taken down.

Cheney, Kan.—A. R. Moberly, of Nowata, Okla., is the new manager of the Bowersock Mill & Power Co.'s elevator here, succeeding A. E. Kerchner, manager for the past year, who has gone to California.

Moran, Kan.—The Lam-Bartlett Grain Co., having moved its power plant to the main building, is remodeling the former engine room for its stock of parts and repairs for farm machinery, which it carries.

Salina, Kan.—Rudolph Morgenstern, manager of Woolcott-Lincoln, Inc., local offices, was married on Apr. 18, at Junction City, Kan., to Miss Betty Hamilton, of this city. The young couple will make their home in Salina.

Buhler, Kan.—Contract for the design of a re-inforced concrete, 110,000-bu. elevator addition for the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been awarded to Horner & Wyatt. The addition is to be completed in time to receive the new crop.

Castleton, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co., of Wichita, Kan., has leased the Attwood Elvtr. here, from Mrs. Ida Attwood, owner, and has started buying grain. The elevator, which had not been in operation for some time, will be managed by Gene McGuire.

## KENTUCKY

Columbia, Ky.—The Columbia Milling Co. has bot the business of W. H. Sandusky & Son.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Hay, Grain & Coal Co.'s warehouse was damaged to the extent of \$2,500, Apr. 19, by fire which started in a nearby shed.

Franklin, Ky.—The Eagle Mill has been leased by the Bowling Green Milling Co., which opened it for business on Apr. 28, on which day hot biscuits, with butter, and coffee were served to all visitors. For many years this mill was a leading industry here.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Fire of undetermined origin started in one of the Illinois Central elevators, now being wrecked, on Apr. 14, and it took five fire companies nearly an hour to extinguish it. Both the top and the bottom of one of the grain bins of the 1,000,000-bu. structure were burning when discovered by the foreman of the wrecking company. It was believed that a cigaret dropped by a workman, or possibly a dust explosion, caused the fire.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Secretary James B. Hessong, of the Chamber of Commerce, has been named local supervisor in accordance with the provisions of the recently adopted grain exchange code.—R. C. N.

The Southern States Co-op. Mills, manufacturers of feed, are planning further extensions to their manufacturing and storing facilities and are preparing to occupy the entire second floor of 2101 East Fort Ave. for executive offices.—R. C. N.

J. Ross Myers, senior member of J. Ross Myers & Son, has been named director on the part of the Baltimore Flour Club in the National Ass'n of Flour Distributors, which will meet in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 19 to formulate a code for flour distributors.—R. C. N.

A sharp spurt in rye receipts at Baltimore has followed the erection and reopening of numerous distilling plants in this vicinity. Receipts of rye here in the first four months of 1934 totaled 419,764 bus., compared with 16,614 bus. in the corresponding period of last year.—R. C. N.

About 2,800 Maryland farmers have signed contracts to reduce their corn and hog production, and before the campaign now in progress has been completed it is anticipated that about 3,000 will have signed. The contracts signed represent a corn acreage of about 81,000 acres, and about 106,000 head of swine.—R. C. N.

Total stocks of wheat in Baltimore elevators on May 5 were 785,000 bus., compared with 218,840 bus. same day a year ago. This would seem to indicate that the carry-over of old wheat this season in Baltimore will be larger than usual, another effect of the recent competition of Pacific Coast white wheat in the states to the south of us which, at this season of the year, are usually steady buyers of Baltimore No. 2 red winter.—R. C. N.

In response to an offer recently made by a Baltimore firm to a leading Carolina mill, involving No. 2 red winter garlicky wheat at what was regarded as a low price, considering the freight rate to this particular mill, the following reply was received:—"Thanks for your offer, but in view of the cost of Pacific Coast white wheat, we would have to buy your soft red garlicky here at 85 cents per bu." (This was nearly 14 cents under the seller's asking price.)—R. C. N.

## MICHIGAN

Clarksville, Mich.—The Good Milling Co., Ezra Good, owner, has started construction of a flour mill here.

Rochester, Mich.—Lewis C. Chrissman is now manager of the Rochester Elvtr. Co., Inc., succeeding C. B. Goodison.

Leonidas, Mich.—George Chenoweth has moved to this point from Waterford, Wis., and has bot a grist and flour mill here.

Quincy, Mich.—The McKenzie Milling Co. has completed the 27,000-bu. concrete addition to its elevator. It is 63 feet high and 19 feet in diameter. The Macdonald Engineering Co. had charge of the construction.

Detroit, Mich.—The Van Arman Cereal Co. has been organized here, with William A. Van Arman as pres., Harry J. Gomand vice-pres., and A. H. Moorman sec'y-treas., to manufacture cereal products. Mr. Van Arman was formerly with the Postum Cereal Co. Option on a lease of a four-story building, well suited for a cereal plant, has been taken.

Pottsville, Mich.—C. A. Croel's elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Apr. 26, who pulled the staple holding the lock, and removed 37 wool fleeces and two bags of beans, valued at about \$70. Two men were later arrested and confessed to the theft, also to having broken into Mr. Croel's elevator at Springport, Mich., twice in three weeks and stealing goods valued at about \$100. All but about \$40 worth of the latter loot was recovered.

Coldwater, Mich.—The elevator of the Coldwater Co-op. Elvtr. Co. burned at 1:30 a. m., Apr. 20; loss, \$23,000; covered by insurance. The fire apparently started in the second story of the building and spread rapidly, destroying the interior and leaving only the walls standing. The office building about 200 feet away was not damaged. In the afternoon of the day before the fire, the fire department was called when an overheated motor caught fire, but it was immediately replaced with another one and it was not thot that it had anything to do with the fire the following day. Several thousand bus. of grain and a large quantity of hay were destroyed also. Following the fire, the company rented storage space from the Pratt Mfg. Co. and is operating several of its departments. At last report, decision had not been reached regarding rebuilding.



## MINNESOTA

Wabasha, Minn.—The Wabasha Roller Mill has just installed a new 630-h.p. diesel engine.

Waltham, Minn.—The Nemitz Elvtr. Co., B. G. Nemitz proprietor, has installed a one-ton homemade feed mixer.

Lismore, Minn.—Joseph Klontz has rented the buildings of the Farmers Union, Inc., and bot its stock of machinery and feeds.

Westbrook, Minn.—A new head drive and 5-h.p. motor have been installed by Erick Brandt, independent grain dealer here.

Duluth, Minn.—Jentoft Hay & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares; incorporators: E. P., L., H. A. and H. Jentoft.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The branch warehouse recently opened here by the International Milling Co., is being managed by W. G. McLaughlin.

Maple Lake, Minn.—The Beattie Elvtr. Co. is adding a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader and a Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller to its feed Mill equipment.

Garvin, Minn.—The former T. H. Webb Co.'s elevator recently bot by the Monarch Elvtr. Co., as reported in the Journals last number, will be thoroly remodeled.

Judson, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. has transferred its managers at this point and at Waterville, Minn., Keith Harin now having charge of the local elevator.

Corvuso, Minn.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is being wrecked and the material moved to Silver Lake to be used by that company in constructing another elevator.

Roseau, Minn.—Construction has started on the new plant for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., described in the Feb. 28 Journals, for which the Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Waterville, Minn.—Keith Harin, manager of the Commander Elvtr. at this point for several years, has been transferred to Judson, Minn., being succeeded here by the former manager at Judson.

Le Sueur, Minn.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is R. O. Lindsay, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Bemis, S. D., who succeeds O. H. Hovland, resigned.

Blakeley (Belle Plaine p. o.), Minn.—Two new grain storage tanks, of metal, are being erected by the M. O. Hagen Grain & Coal Co., which has recently added new coal sheds having a capacity of 100 tons.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Cornelius Foley, state grain weigher in this city for the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission for the last 27 years, died Apr. 14, at the age of 61 years. Burial was at Franklin, Minn.

Cambridge, Minn.—After about five years of idleness the flour mill at this point, remodeled and re-equipped, has resumed operation under the firm name of Cambridge Mill & Feed Co., with J. A. Roberston as manager.

Deer River, Minn.—Farmers Co-op. Exchange, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Walter Gaslin, Charles R. Mostolle, John Olson, John Luko and Ed Erickson; to buy, sell and ship farm products, feed, flour, gasoline, etc.

Dassel, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into recently by robbers, who gained entrance by removing a screen, breaking a window and then forcing the office door. Altho the place was ransacked, nothing was missing and the safe was not tampered with.

Ormsby, Minn.—The Ormsby Farmers Grain Co. has just completed improvements amounting to \$5,000, including rebuilding the inside of the office into a new office and installing a new 20-ton scale. The company owns both elevators in the village. Olaus Syverson has been manager for the last 25 years. In addition to grain, feed, flour and machinery are handled.

Echo, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its monthly meeting here, on Apr. 17, in the high school auditorium, Pres. Iver Wollum presiding and Henry Forsan and Oscar Hogsvon, of Echo; B. C. Hanson and Mr. Thorstenson, of Cottonwood, and I. B. Phelps, of Minneapolis, being the hosts. Brief talks were given by Harry W. Miller, Atwood Larson Co., of Minneapolis, and Mr. Utoft, Utoft Grain Co., of Tyler, Minn. John Nyborg, an employee of the Railroad & Warehouse Commission, rendered several vocal selections, his accompanist being Miss Almeda Songsteng, of the local high school faculty.

Grove City, Minn.—A band of thieves which recently broke into the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was surprised while making its exit thru a window when the city marshal fired on them. He was not successful in catching any of the band, which was later tracked to Atwater.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently decided to erect a new elevator here, to have a capacity of about 35,000 bus. and to be erected on the site of the old elevator taken down last year, if weather more favorable for crops comes soon. In case of a second crop failure, the present elevator facilities would be sufficient to handle the business.

Silver Lake, Minn.—An elevator will be erected here from the material in the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Corvuso, Minn., which is being taken down. This station has been without an elevator since this company's house burned about a year ago, and the old site, near the Minnesota Western depot, will be used for the new elevator. Wm. Jarzyna will manage the elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Henry G. Kerr, formerly with the Andrews Grain Co., of this city, died Apr. 21, at his home at Battle Creek, Minn., after a long sickness, at the age of 78 years. He moved to Battle Lake in 1883 and became manager of the Northern Pacific Elvtr. Co.'s elevator there, and when that house was taken over by the Andrews Grain Co., Mr. Kerr was continued as manager. He managed a number of elevators for the Andrews Co. in both Minnesota and North Dakota, and later became superintendent of construction for the company.

## MISSOURI

Brunswick, Mo.—The Brunswick Feed & Elvtr. Co. has added a motor driven Kelly Duplex Cracked Corn Machine to its equipment.

Higginsville, Mo.—We will call a meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n early next month to discuss the provisions of the Country Elevator Code.—A. H. Meiners-hagen, Sec'y.

Kansas City, Mo.—Walter A. Peterson, brother, and Mrs. C. Haljerson, sister, of Albert G. Peterson, Kansas grain inspector and weigh master, who was fatally injured last August at the Rock Island Elvtr., have received a settlement of \$484.58 in connection with his death. A safety belt of a lift in the elevator failed to work, it is said, resulting in the fatality.

Kansas City, Mo.—John M. Hogan, formerly with the Hogan Bros. Millfeed Co. and well known to the feedstuffs trade of this section, died very unexpectedly, on the morning of May 1, at St. Joseph's Hospital, following a stroke suffered the evening before, while motoring home. Of late years Mr. Hogan headed the Sendol Co., which he organized after retiring from the feed business. A brother, F. E. Hogan, operates a feed grinding company, known as the Kansas City Mills, and another brother, Earl, is with the Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Co. Mr. Hogan is survived by his widow.

St. Louis, Mo.—The name of the Bartlett-Munkres-Banks Grain Co. (an Illinois corporation) has been changed to the Terminal Grain Co. and headquarters moved from Peoria, Ill., to Merchants Exchange, St. Louis. The officers of the Terminal Grain Co. are: W. J. Niergarth, pres.; L. W. Munkres, vice-pres.; P. D. Bartlett, vice-pres.; H. C. Banks, sec'y-treas. We own and operate a grain elevator at Lacon, Ill., which is equipped to handle both rail and river shipments. We also have connections at other points along the Illinois River for handling grain shipment by barge. We have also acquired a lease of the Terminal Elvtr. at East St. Louis, Ill., capacity 100,000 bus., also the Huegley Mill, Nashville, Ill., capacity 110,000 bus.—Bartlett-Munkres-Banks Grain Co. Terminal Grain Co., successor, H. C. Banks.

Unionville, Mo.—Forrest Anders and Leo Davis have opened a new grist mill under the name of the Anders & Davis Grain & Seed Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange include W. D. Cunningham, of the Cereal By-Products Co., and L. W. Munkres, of the Terminal Grain Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade membership of C. W. Lonsdale, well known grain man who died three and a half years ago, has been posted for transfer to his son, C. W. Lonsdale.

Kahoka, Mo.—Wiss & Wiss, elevator operators, are erecting a new building for their growing business. The old buildings are being removed and a new one, 24x80 feet, will be erected, extending 80 feet west of the scales. It will be of crib construction.

St. Joseph, Mo.—J. W. Burns, Jr., formerly assistant in the grain department of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. (of Wichita, Kan.), of which his father, Fred F. Burns, is vice-pres. and general manager, has become associated with Goffe & Carkener, Inc., here.

## MONTANA

Finch, Mont.—A jury in the case of J. L. Storm, of Finch, against the International Elvtr. Co. has returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff judgment of \$1,766. The plaintiff alleged that at the time the International Co.'s elevator here burned on Mar. 28, 1933, he had in storage 14,434 bus. of wheat, the value of which, he said amounted to \$5,791. The case was for a premium held with the company.

## NEBRASKA

Crete, Neb.—Storage addition of 250,000 bus. is being constructed at the plant of Crete Mills, making the total storage capacity 800,000 bus.

Humboldt, Neb.—The offices of the O. A. Cooper Co., grain dealers and millers, have been remodeled and a concrete vault room added.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A diesel engine has been installed by the Schminke Milling Co., which has also increased the capacity of its mill to 300 barrels.

Harvard, Neb.—Stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n have voted to discontinue its elevator business, on account of the poor crops of the past year.

Indianola, Neb.—The elevator of the Indianola Equity Exchange was practically destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Apr. 21, and grain stored therein, the property of Earl F. Teel, lessee of the elevator, was damaged. Both house and grain partly insured.

York, Neb.—The B. C. Christopher Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., recently leased the storage bins owned by the J. F. Sullivan Co., of this city, and it is reported that the Christopher Co. is making preparations for opening a grain terminal here for grain purchased at a number of other elevators operated by the company thruout the state. The Sullivan Co. will continue to operate a feed business.

Columbus, Neb.—The Norfolk Cereal & Flour Co., of Norfolk, Neb., has leased equipment and warehouses owned by the Golden West Grain Co., including mixing and grinding equipment and feed business. The Golden West Co. will continue to conduct the grain business as in the past, the two companies having their local office together. L. H. Ehernberger has been appointed local manager for the Norfolk Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Construction work has started on a 215,000-bu. capacity grain storage addition adjoining the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.'s present elevator. Horner & Wyatt prepared the plans and are supervising the construction of the addition, which will consist of eight re-inforced concrete tanks and nine interstice bins, to be completed by July. Additional land adjoining the plant was recently added to the site.

**Stratton Grain Company**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
**Southwestern Wheat and Corn**  
**Operating Stratton Elevator**  
**2,000,000 Bus. Capacity**

## NEW ENGLAND

Hartford, Conn.—Emlyn V. Mitchell, pres. of the Smith Northam Co., grain dealers, and a grain dealer and broker here for 50 years, died on Apr. 11, after a short illness, at the age of 79 years. His widow, one son and one daughter survive him.



Boston, Mass.—Unity Feeds, incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; officers: pres., Henry L. Atwell; treas., Carl J. B. Currie; assistant treas., Ernest A. Brown; to carry on a feed manufacturing and distributing business. Mr. Atwell and Mr. Currie have been connected with Park & Pollard for many years. The new company, which has opened offices in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange Bldg., in addition to regular carlot shipments of grain and feed, will carry on a jobbing business.

## NEW YORK

Machias, N. Y.—Paul P. Pierce has completed the installation of his new Kelly Duplex Cutter Head for cracked corn at his elevator.

Port Chester, N. Y.—The elevator and feed mill here owned by the estate of the late John W. Ryan burned on Apr. 15; loss, \$40,000; it was filled with grain and hay.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The warehouse of the General Milling Corp., formerly managed by Walter F. Maloney, has been sold to a new company, headed by Emory S. Tucker; W. S. Farrington is vice-pres. and general manager and Sue M. Cohn is secy-treas.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The com'te on nominations has chosen the following officers and directors to be voted on at the annual election of the Produce Exchange on June 4: For pres., Samuel Knighton; vice-pres., Thomas F. Baker; treas., John McD. Murray. Directors: Carl F. Andrus, Gerald F. Earle, L. C. Isbister, Clifford B. Merritt, F. O. Seaver, T. R. Van Boskerck. For trustee of the gratuity fund for three years, B. H. Wunder.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Elevator owners have offered a 6½% increase in wages to the members of the Grain Elvtr. Employees Union, which had asked for a 20% increase, and which refused the 6½% increase. The Grain Shovellers Union has voted to accept the 6½% increase, offered by the vessel owners, over the wage scale adopted at the close of last summer's dispute. The union at first asked for an increase of about 30%.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Manfred, N. D.—The roof of the elevator of the Riehe Sons Grain Co. was recently damaged by wind.

Dickinson, N. D.—The McGillivray Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was recently entered by robbers, who took \$5.

Guelph, N. D.—Wind tore driveway door off the elevator building of the Guelph Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Apr. 21.

Aneta, N. D.—A plan to establish at this point a warehouse of the State Mill & Elvtr. has been endorsed by the local Boosters Club.

Dickinson, N. D.—The elevator safe of the Farmers Co-op. Co. was ruined by thieves who made an unsuccessful attempt recently to open it.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Minnewaukan Co-op. Co. has sold its elevator to the Farmers Union. Ed Pfau has managed the elevator for several years.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Farmers National Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n, District No. 4, has been organized, with Peter Gallagher, of Bucyrus, as sec'y.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Construction of a state-owned flax crushing mill as a branch of the state mill here was advocated by the Greater Grand Forks Traffic Ass'n in a resolution recently passed.

Forbes, N. D.—Two grain elevators here, owned by the Cargill Elvtr. Co., and approximately 12,000 bus. of grain burned May 1. The buildings, valued at \$18,000, were completely destroyed.

Williston, N. D.—More than 100 representatives of farmers elevator companies in northwestern North Dakota and northeastern Montana attended a meeting here, on Apr. 10, discussed problems of the trade, formed a district organization and concluded with an evening banquet.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The bids for repairs on our elevator were rejected, as they were beyond our estimate for repairs at this time.—Ludvig Pederson, General Mgr., State Mill & Elvtr. [The proposed repairs consisted of raising the elevator and placing a concrete foundation beneath it.]

La Moure, N. D.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of the La Moure Grain & Fuel Co. recently.

## OHIO

Kipton, O.—S. J. Davidson recently installed a Sidney Special Feed Mixer in his elevator.

Sterling, O.—The coal shed roof of the Sterling Milling Co. was damaged by wind on Apr. 3.

Alliance, O.—A fire of electrical origin slightly damaged the feed plant of the King Bee Milling Co. on Apr. 18.

Newcomerstown, O.—Newcomerstown Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of a Kelly Duplex Cracked Corn Machine.

Brinkhaven, O.—The Studor Bros. have installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of their hammer mill.

Springfield, O.—Ansted & Burke have added to the equipment of their elevator a boot sheller furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Jackson, O.—Jackson Exchange & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: B. F. Haley, R. W. Wills, Quiller F. Scott, Jr., E. E. Eubanks.

Ohio City, O.—The Service Grain Co.'s office was entered by thieves recently, who obtained about \$6 in cash after blowing open the safe with nitro-glycerine.

Pioneer, O.—On Apr. 19 a fire caused by carbon burning in the exhaust pit of a diesel engine slightly damaged the plant of the Pioneer Milling Co.; loss about \$100.

Ft. Loramie, O.—The building, ground and machinery of the Ft. Loramie Flour Mill was hot at receivers' sale, on Apr. 14, by J. D. Inderriden, who will operate it, acting as manager.

Anna, O.—Gaining entrance to the elevator of the Anna Farmers Exchange, during the night of Apr. 17, by prying open the front door, thieves blew open the safe with nitro-glycerine and obtained \$44 in cash and in checks.

Sidney, O.—J. Scot Rice, former resident of this town, died at his son's home in East St. Louis, Ill., on Apr. 14, at the age of 82 years. Previous to eight years ago, Mr. Rice had lived in Sidney and was retired from the grain elevator business.

Wooster, O.—Elevator managers of Wayne and surrounding counties gathered at the Hotel Bechtel on the evening of Apr. 27 for a discussion of elevator problems and the interpretation of the elevator code. Herman Eichhorn, of Gallon, was chairman of the meeting and the principal speaker was Herbert Herman, of Lima.

Brookville, O.—After being in the hands of a receiver for almost a year, the Stewart Elvtr. & Oil Co.'s business was sold to the highest bidder, on Apr. 23. Only the merchandise on hand and other personal property was sold, the real estate remaining under the receivership of O. L. Creager and William G. Pickrel. J. F. Stewart bot the business on his bid of \$6,000 cash and took possession at once. About 10 years ago Mr. Stewart purchased the local elevator from A. Schlientz, and a few years later bot the Union and Englewood elevators, incorporating his company in 1929, nearly all the stock of which he owned himself. During the depression, heavy losses due to closed banks, declining grain and feed prices, heavy overhead, etc., forced the company into the hands of a receiver. Aside from the grain elevator business, Mr. Stewart has established a wholesale gasoline and oil business, which will also be continued.

Columbus, O.—Plans are progressing rapidly to make our 55th annual meeting, to be held in the Neil House, Columbus, O., on June 6 and 7, the most interesting, instructive and enjoyable ever held. The speakers so far secured are talkers, not readers, and are the leaders in their line. June 7 will be the big day, to be followed by a buffet supper (with liquid refreshments) and plenty of entertainment. Take a day off and attend the meeting. Bring the family, as special arrangements are being made to entertain the ladies and children.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y-Treas.

## OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Millers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city May 26.

May, Okla.—May Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: Joe Phillips, E. E. Scott, R. O. Allen.

Gansel, Okla.—Gansel Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: Elmer Dowell, W. M. Curtis, J. R. Keating.

Waynoka, Okla.—Waynoka Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: L. J. Johnson, W. R. Lahr, Frank McGee.

Covington, Okla.—Covington Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: J. N. Hodges, W. H. Bartels, John Staerke.

Chattanooga, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$7,000; incorporators: H. B. Crowl, Fred E. Weirsig, Henry Martens, Jr.

Hitchcock, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n (reported in the Apr. 11 Journals as having recently been incorporated) will take over the Wheat Pool Elvtr. about June 1.

Oakwood, Okla.—Farmers of this community are reported to have started a movement for purchasing the Wheeler Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, if Mr. Wheeler will sell.

Hollis, Okla.—Fire broke out at the Galbraith Mill at 9:30 Sunday morning, Apr. 22, but the promptness of the fire department prevented the destruction of the mill. Loss several hundred dollars.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Bolles Junction Warehouse Co. will increase its warehouse capacity by erecting an extension 40x80 feet.—F. K. H.

Mohler, Wash.—The United Grain Growers, Inc., have started construction on an elevator here, which, combined with the warehouse, will have a capacity of 165,000 bus.

Kahlotus, Wash.—Shareholders of the Kahlotus Grain & Supply Co. recently voted on dissolving the corporation but fell short a few votes of the necessary two-thirds majority.

Fallon (Pullman p. o.), Wash.—Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., plan to start construction at once on an 80,000-bu. elevator at this point, to be completed in time to receive the new wheat.

Pendleton, Ore.—A feed store has been opened in this city on Webb St. by J. J. Chisholm & Co., Inc., which has stores in Walla Walla, Freewater, Hermiston and will have one soon at Toppenish.

Vancouver, Wash.—Because of favorable weather and other conditions, the new 2,000,000-bu. elevator of the Pacific Continental Grain Co. will be completed ahead of schedule time by Alloway & Georg. The S. P. & S. Railway is the owner of the elevator, which is under lease to the Continental Co.

## Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

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BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS  
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ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



Portland, Ore.—Clyde Allen Brown, 65, member of the state grain inspection department, died at Emanuel hospital recently.—F. K. H.

Moscow, Ida.—A group of men representing the North Pacific Grain Growers is said to have been inspecting the grain storage facilities of the Milwaukee Grain Elevator Co. both here and at Joel with a view to acquiring them.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Farmers Warehouse Co. is reported to have let the contract for a 60-foot addition to the grain structure near the Northern Pacific station. The new building will have a foundation and floor of concrete.

Dayton, Ore.—The old warehouse formerly used by Captain Powell on the Yamhill River, and for many years housing all the grain shipped from Dayton by boat, is being dismantled. It had stood in central Oregon since 1872.—F. K. H.

Vancouver, Wash.—William Randall will have charge of the new 2,000,000-bu. elevator under construction here, to be leased by the Pacific Continental Grain Co., having resigned his position as superintendent of terminal facilities in the Pacific Northwest for the Farmers National Grain Corp., effective May 1, to take the new position.

Sapolil (Dixie p. o.), Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., will erect an elevator of about 120,000 bus. capacity and a warehouse at this station, W. J. Morrell having the contract. The concrete floor of the old warehouse that burned last fall will be added to and used in the new one. Machinery for the new elevator has already been purchased.

Eugene, Ore.—A \$200,000 malting plant utilizing over 1,000,000 bus. of Lane County premium barley annually and which will involve the construction of a plant and storage elevators costing \$100,000 and the installation of machinery valued at another million dollars, will be erected by A. R. Mensing, of Minnesota, a recognized expert on malting.—F. K. H.

Pasco, Wash.—In regard to the old Pasco Mill, which we are at the present time revamping for grain storage, we are increasing the storage at this point and do not know just to what extent we will finally finish, but we shall likely have around 250,000 bus. to put in service this fall, which will be used largely for a transit house.—Boyd-Conlee Co., by E. A. Boyd.

Grangeville, Ida.—We plan to start construction on 70,000 bus. additional bulk grain storage to our present plant of 110,000 bus. about the middle of May. This will bring our capacity for bulk grain to 180,000 bus. We also plan to add to our elevator at Fenn, Ida., storage for about 60,000 bus. at the same time.—Farmers National Warehouse Corp., George S. Downer, District Mgr.

Seattle, Wash.—Custom grinding, mixing and cleaning charges are now taxable at one-half of one per cent, and this also applies to commissions and other gross earnings arising thru personal services. It is also well under existing conditions that delivery charges be included in the price rather than billed separately.—C. F. Larson, chairman of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n's tax com'te.

Pendleton, Ore.—Walter Lehman, for the past three years superintendent of warehouses in Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho for the Farmers' National Warehouse Corp., has resigned to take a position with the Pacific Continental Grain Co., with headquarters in Portland. For about 17 years Mr. Lehman was associated with Henry W. Collins in the Independent Warehouse Co. at Pendleton.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Walter Lehman has resigned as superintendent of Oregon, Washington and Idaho for the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. and after June 1 will be with the Pacific Continental Grain Co., moving his family to this city. He has been with the Farmers National for three years, previous to which he was with the Independent Warehouse Co., of which Henry Collins, now pres. of the Pacific Continental Grain Co., was then pres., for 17 years.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A group of about 15 grain dealers gathered at the Marcus Whitman Hotel here, on the evening of Apr. 14, at a dinner in honor of the 45th anniversary of J. C. Scott's membership in the firm of Jones-Scott Co., Mr. Scott, who is now president of the company, having joined it in 1889, when just past his majority. The firm was founded by William Jones in 1877 and is the oldest independent firm of grain dealers in the Pacific Northwest.

Grangeville, Ida.—I have not rebuilt [following the disastrous fire of last August, in which Mr. Peterson lost an elevator and grain warehouse, the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. a warehouse and the Nez Perce Roller Mills a warehouse]. The only firms here now are the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., with elevator and sack warehouse, and the Vollmer-Clearwater Co., which is now building an elevator and warehouse [replacing its fire loss]. My own plans are indefinite.—Victor Peterson.

Spofford (Freewater p. o.), Ore.—An elevator having a capacity of about 120,000 bus. is to be built here for the Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., by W. J. Morrell. Machinery for the new house has been bot. This, together with the new elevator at Sapolil (Dixie p. o.), Wash., will give the Walla Walla Growers a line of four elevators which will be operated in connection with the three now owned by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. at Milton, Ore., and Walla Walla and Dixie, Wash., which the Walla Walla Grain Growers will take over.

Portland, Ore.—Philip Tubor and William Tubor were indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of using the mails to defraud in the operation of an alleged company dealing in a specialized service on grain and commodity markets. The indictment contains 17 counts, alleging that 10 persons in Washington, Oregon and Idaho were defrauded of several thousand dollars; that the defendants sold a market bulletin at the rate of \$10 a month, \$25 a quarter or \$90 a year, and represented they had positive and private information of a sharp increase in commodities business and "solicited and induced victims to place orders for the purchase of grain options."—F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Oxford, Pa.—Weigel Bros. have installed a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Atlantic, Pa.—The Atlantic Feed & Supply Co. has added another Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder to its equipment.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Bowdle, S. D.—A new dust collecting system has been installed by the Bowdle Flour Mill.

Armour, S. D.—Hebben Bros., whose mill burned in March, as previously reported, will not rebuild. The mill had not been operated for about two years.

## SOUTHEAST

Broadway, N. C.—The plant of the Broadway Roller Mills was slightly damaged by exposure fire on Apr. 2.

Rustburg, Va.—The Rustburg Roller Mills have completed the installation of their Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer.

Buckhannon, W. Va.—The Buckhannon Milling Co. has added a Kelly Duplex Grinding Mill to its feed mill equipment.

Alderson, W. Va.—The Greenbrier Milling Co. is remodeling its plant here and installing equipment, preparatory to re-opening it some time this month. When completed it will be one of the most up-to-date and best equipped feed and flour mills in this section. A new line will also be added, the manufacture of breakfast foods, put up under the mill's own brand name.

## TENNESSEE

Huntingdon, Tenn.—Sam C. Kennon is constructing a building 32x70 feet, with concrete foundation, in which he will house a corn mill and all kinds of feed supplies.

Columbia, Tenn.—W. N. Butler & Co.'s new feed, meal and flour mill, replacing its fire loss of Mar. 19, previously reported, is about completed and ready to operate. The poultry and livestock feed department will be much larger than before, several additional pieces of machinery having been installed in the new mill. The capacity of the meal and flour units will be the same as before.

## TEXAS

Crowell, Tex.—A farmers co-op. elevator organization is being formed here and a com'te of three has been appointed to investigate the building or buying of an elevator.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city on May 18 and 19.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in the Texas Hotel, this city, on May 21 and 22.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—At the annual meeting of the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, held Apr. 17, W. L. Newsom was elected pres., and R. E. Cowan vice-pres. M. C. Rall, Leo Potishman, J. C. Simons and Charles Little are the new directors.

Houston, Tex.—The Archer Grain Co. expects to occupy its new home, a one-story brick building, 60x160 feet, now under construction, within two weeks. The new plant will specialize in supplying mineral elements to feed by mixtures of sea salt, seaweed and sardine meal. W. R. Archer is manager.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Plans have been completed for the restoration of the units of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant that were damaged in the dust explosion of Mar. 13, previously reported. Edwin Ahlskog has been given the contract for tearing out the damaged portions, preparatory to rebuilding.

Graham, Tex.—The mill, elevator and feed unit here recently bot by Kay Kimbell, as reported in the Journals last number, will continue to be operated under the name of the Graham Mill & Elevator Co., with C. E. Taylor and W. N. Thompson temporarily in charge. The newly formed Graham Ice Co. will take over the ice business of the Graham mill.

Lamesa, Tex.—It is rumored that there is a possibility of an elevator being built here in time for next season's crop if a sufficient amount of wheat is raised in the county. The local chamber of commerce has been corresponding with Bert W. Self, of the Self Grain Co., Crowell, Tex., who is a representative of the Burrus interests, of Ft. Worth, regarding the matter.

## WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis.—Economy Milling Co. has added a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader to its equipment.

Union Grove, Wis.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has completed the installation of a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

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River Falls, Wis.—The Equity Co-op. Elevtr. Co. has purchased the Wilson Oil Co.'s station, located across the road from the elevator property.

Phillips, Wis.—Negotiations were recently reported to be under way for the sale of the Kneeland-McLurg Mill property to a new organization.

Howards Grove (r. d. from Sheboygan), Wis.—A hammer mill has been installed by Carl Linz, who will do grinding and mixing of feeds and carry a stock of poultry feeds.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A building permit has been issued to the Charles A. Krause Milling Co. for the erection of a brick and steel warehouse, 60x145 feet, one story high, at its plant.

Medford, Wis.—Fergus Oliver has been appointed manager of the Medford Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank Dising, recently resigned, who is now running a grocery store.

Monticello, Wis.—The Klassy Milling Co., Leon W. Klassy manager, opened for business on May 3, in a recently completed building, 30x60 feet, two stories, containing five feed bins, the largest of which holds 750 bus. The grinding mill is in the basement.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A site was cleared on Apr. 21 for an addition to the Froedtert Grain & Malt Co.'s plant that will add 3,000,000 bus. to its annual malting capacity, the addition being a re-inforced concrete malt house, 230x165 feet, seven stories high. This will give the company a total malting capacity in this city of 6,000,000 bus., and at all points of 9,000,000 bus. annually. The new addition is to be completed by Sept. 15.

Lena, Wis.—N. C. Netzer, a business man in this village for over 55 years, died at his home here, on Apr. 12, at the age of 76 years. He had been in good health until he suffered a heart attack in January. In 1895 Mr. Netzer built the Lena Elevtr. & Roller Mills, which are still in operation. He has always been active in business and civic affairs, having served as fire chief, postmaster, on the school board, supervisor, etc. He is survived by his widow and eight children.

Kewaskum, Wis.—The L. Rosenheimer Co., which operates a malt and grain company, also the Kewaskum State Bank in this village, has been defrauded of \$905 by four farmers of Fond du Lac County, who about a year ago conceived the idea of raising the numbers on the tickets they received from the Rosenheimer Co. when they brot their barley to that concern to sell, which tickets they took to the bank to get their money. Between Apr. 1, 1933, and Apr. 10, 1934, the four farmers by this method obtained pay for about 85,000 pounds more of barley than they had delivered. The men were arrested during the third week of April, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and were bound over to the county court.

## Minimizing Corn Borer Damage

The height of corn in early July, when the borer moth lays her eggs affects the number of eggs laid. The taller the corn the greater the number of eggs it receives. The percentage survival is also greater on the corn which is farthest developed. For these reasons the corn borer infestation is greater in corn which is planted early than in corn planted later.

It has been found that a delay of 8 to 10 days in planting reduces the number of borers 50 to 60 per cent. Part of the corn acreage may be planted as soon as soil and weather conditions are favorable and the main crop may be planted somewhat later. Experiments in Indiana indicate that a moderate delay in planting has little effect on the yield or quality of the crop even where no borers are present.

When planting is not begun as soon as usual, stands are better and in some seasons weeds can be controlled with one less cultivation than when early planting is practiced.

Proper fertilization is also important in reducing the damage due directly or indirectly to the corn borer. Fertilizer containing only phosphoric acid and potash has given highest yields in Purdue tests.

## Equality of Regulation for All Carriers

C. D. Morris, of the Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations, told the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria that the lack of regulation by the federal government of all commercial transportation agencies is not only working a great hardship on the railroads, which are so regulated, but has been and still is, a demoralizing influence in business generally.

"Every large produce market in the country," says the Ohio State Department of Agriculture in a recent bulletin, "is passing thru periods of demoralized prices, due to unregulated motor truck transportation. These periods occur with such irregularity that they have practically forced the old law of supply and demand out of the picture."

This condition is most injurious to the railroads and the farmer, while it places the man who deals in the products of the farm in the most difficult position he has ever occupied. So long as the railroads were the sole agencies of commercial transport there was little or no trouble along this line. Since the coming of the motor truck, free to prescribe its own schedules and fix its own charges for service, there has been no stability in prices and the problem of maintaining anything like a regular flow of agricultural products from the producer to the consumer has become hopeless.

Under our present system the railroads pay all the costs of their service, including capital charges, while their competitors do not. To the extent that they do not they are subsidized by the government and the tax burdens of the people made correspondingly heavier. Moreover, the railroads are prevented from effectually meeting this subsidized competition thru strict regulation by the federal government.

Something must be done to equalize, as nearly as possible, the conditions under which our transport agencies are required to operate.

Under similar regulation of all transport agencies by the same or similar authority the co-ordination of the different forms of service may be effected. It will then be possible to determine which agency is the best suited for a specific service and each agency be allocated to that service to which it is best adapted. To accomplish this purpose the government must get out of the transportation business, which it should have done long ago, leaving the indus-

try to private capital, of which there is ample for every need. All subsidization, of every kind and character, should be abolished. The policy is antagonistic to American principles and obnoxious to all right-thinking Americans.

## Indiana's Law on Coal Sales

Every Indiana grain and feed dealer selling coal or coke is affected by Chapter 177, Indiana Acts of 1931, which provides that specified information must appear on the scale ticket, that duplicate tickets must be used, one to be delivered to the buyer or his representative, the other kept on file for a year, and the delivery vehicle must carry a sign with letters not less than three inches high, showing the name of the dealer.

Coal or coke can be sold only by weight under Sec. 10, Chapter 86, Indiana Acts of 1925, which also forbids the use of dry measures. The State Commissioner of Weights & Measures, and his deputies, have authority to demand the tickets in possession of any driver or other authority in charge of a load of coal or coke, and demand reweighing on any suitable designated scale.

The size of the ticket and arrangement of specific items are left to the dealer, but the ticket must bear information given in the following form:

Date.....	
Name of company.....	
Address .....	
Sold to .....	
Address .....	
Name of coal.....	Gross lbs.....
From what State.....	Tare lbs.....
Mine or seam.....	Net lbs.....
Lump... Egg... Mine Run... Nut... Screenings..	
Shoveled .....	Forked .....
Driver: On..... Off.....	Weighted by.....
Received by .....	

The average farm price of corn was 47.1 cents a bushel on Mar. 15, compared with 45.6 cents on Feb. 15, and with 20.6 cents on Mar. 15 a year ago. Prices in the East South Central States showed the largest gains during the month ended Mar. 15, up 4.7 cents a bushel, whereas the price in the corn belt advanced 0.7 cents a bushel. Wheat prices to farmers averaged 70.9 cents a bushel on Mar. 15, compared with 72 cents on Feb. 15, and with 34.5 cents on Mar. 15 last year, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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## Illinois Ass'ns Hold Joint Sessions at Peoria

[Continued from page 371]

FEED MANUFACTURERS present were D. B. Long and A. Moore, Springfield; V. C. De Wein, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur; Leo White and Fred Camper, Allied Mills, Inc., Peoria.

TERMINAL MARKETS sent representatives as follows:

OMAHA—J. S. Hedlund.

CHAMPAIGN—P. M. Faucett.

LOUISVILLE—R. H. Dickson and J. W. Sanders.

BLOOMINGTON—R. Hasenwinkle and Henry Stansberry.

DECATUR—C. P. Cline, H. W. Glessner and J. C. Hight.

INDIANAPOLIS—O. P. Larimore, E. K. Shepperd of the Cleveland Grain Co. and Fred K. Sale, Sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Assn.

ST. LOUIS—H. C. Banks, A. H. Beardsley, B. Collins, C. A. Morton, H. H. Savage, F. J. Sommer, S. A. Whitehead, Nanson Com. Co.; C. A. Wilson and R. R. DeArmond, Weighmaster Merchants Exchange.

CHICAGO—R. Livengood, J. A. Nosek, J. H. Summers and J. Veazel of E. W. Bailey & Co.; J. N. Bailey, J. J. Coffman, H. W. Porter (La Salle), E. W. Sands (Peoria) and A. R. Tunks of Bartlett Frazier Co.; E. H. Granneman; Jas. E. Bennett, H. M. Barlow, Thos. Craig, T. E. Decker (Kankakee), J. A. Freeman (Decatur), T. E. Cavanaugh (Springfield), F. F. Githens, C. Olsen and K. B. Pierce, all of Jas. E. Bennett & Co.; Jack Brennan and J. F. Plotnicky of John E. Brennan & Co.; G. Hannah; H. R. Sawyer and J. T. Sheridan of J. H. Dole Co.; M. M. Day; R. C. Kraft; D. W. Jones of Lowell Holt Co.; W. F. Andrews, Geo. E. Booth, P. G. Fryer, L. C. Parkhurst and W. Tucker, all of Lamson Bros. & Co.; O. J. Bader; P. H. King and B. E. Wrigley of Rosenbaum Grain Corp.; Jas. P. Ryan; K. Murphy; M. L. Vehon; A. H. Dysart, also Fred H. Clutton, Sec. Jos. A. Schmitz, Weighmaster and Clarence Henry of Chicago Board of Trade.

ILLINOIS SHIPPERS registering the first day were: L. C. Abenbrink, Edwardsville; R. B. Allen, Allerton; R. Atherton, Walnut; W. F. Bader, Vermont; J. F. Banks, Blandinsville; J. R. Barker, Green Valley; I. B. Barrett, Streator; J. F. Beall, Niantic; O. Berga, Amboy; E. R. Bleavins, LeRoy; H. Blesman, Gridley; E. W. Block, Indianola; N. W. Boughton, Chenoa; H. G. Bowen, Mattoon; J. A. Bridson, Thawville; E. Brockman, Danforth; H. O. Bruce, Niantic; G. Burdick, Speer; D. Butler, Harmon.

M. M. Close, Illiopolis; L. J. Colehower, Wenona; J. E. Collins, Tuscola; L. Cox, Princeville; J. E. Craig, Caldwell; B. W. Cunningham, Piper City; R. Danner, Astoria; D. D. DeForist, Galesburg; L. Delaney, Wapella; F. C. Dewey, Annawan; H. M. Dewey, Camp Grove; W. J. Dixon, LeRoy, Ill.; F. J. Dorney, Allendale; C. T. Downey, Chestnut; M. C. Ewing, Malden.

J. C. Fielding, Ogden; I. M. Funk, Kernan; F. Gibbons, Dwight; C. Gingerich, Loda; G. Gosforth, Pontiac; Thos. Grady, Farmer City; F. A. Grimes, Sterling; H. C. Gring, Farmer City; F. F. Guild, Geneseo.

E. E. Hamman, Leroy; T. E. Hamman, Arcola; J. C. Heins, Chenoa; R. Herdman, Williamsville; W. H. Hermann, Shabbona; J. H. Hildebrand, San Jose; G. B. Hill, Mansfield; W. W. Hill, Springfield; H. A. Hillmer, Freeport; R. Hippen, Forrest; C. Holz, Buckley; J. D. Hooper, Symerton; R. C. and V. L. Morton, Tolono; J. F. Hubbard (Chesterdale), Lincoln (P. O.); N. L. Hubbard, Mt. Pleasant; J. T. Holmes, Lewistown; S. S. Humphreys, Atkinson; M. B. Hyde, Champaign; H. M. Johnston, Cambridge; V. I. Johnston, Sidney.

R. Kelley, Parnell; E. F. Kiley (Griswold), Cullum (P. O.); J. O. Safly, Chestnut; A. P. Schantz, Lexington; F. Sherry, Flanagan; W. F. Simons, Del Rey; J. A. Simpson (Woodford), Minonk (P. O.); F. W. Smith, Lincoln; H. Smith, Walnut; G. A. Spainhower, Blandinsville; C. E. Stanbery, Metcalf; H. J. Sterrenberg, Crescent City; R. B. Stoddard, Minonk; H. A. Stone, Mineral; H. A. Stotler, Streator; C. A. Stout, Moweaqua.

P. J. Ternus, Bradford; G. C. Tjardes, Emington; L. Tjardes, Gibson City; Robt. Tur-

ner, Pekin; H. L. Velde, Bradford; L. B. Walton, Mayview; J. F. Wallace, Forrest; E. Weathers, Newman; W. A. Webb, LeRoy; C. B. Wesley, Sidney; C. K. West, Rutland; R. M. Wheeler, Onarga; P. E. Wiese, Newman; B. C. Williams, Sheffield; L. A. Williams, Jamaica; R. F. Wrenn, Roanoke; H. M. York, White Heath; L. W. Young, Buffalo.

C. C. King, Pittsfield; L. D. King, Tonica; M. A. Kirk, Bondville; A. C. Koch, Breese; C. W. Kunz, Niantic; G. Lindner, Buda; C. R. Leake, Dixon; R. Litchfield, Rio; A. W. Livengood, Niantic; H. C. Lyman, Niantic.

V. L. Marks, Kempton; F. C. Martens, Bloomington; L. E. McAtee, Rantoul; R. A. McClelland, Dwight; W. C. McMichael, Lawrenceville; B. Mc. Inturf, Princeton; R. C. Mathis, Prophetstown; G. E. Mellen, Mazon; C. O. Merkle, Clifton; H. E. Morgan, Buckley; O. Morgan, Walnut; W. E. Munson, Savoy.

Thos. Ogden, Champaign; C. W. Perry, Chenoa; D. A. Patton, Clarence; N. R. Peine, Miner; C. W. Peterson, Grand Ridge; C. J. Potter, LaRose; I. C. Pratt, Roseville; J. W. Probasco, Bloomington; B. L. Pfundstein, Erie.

R. J. Railsback, Hopedale; A. C. Rapp, Steward; E. E. Rawlins, Kankakee; C. T. Rees, Bradford; J. M. Remmers, El Paso; H. C. Ringle, Cambridge; L. W. Railsback, Wedson; P. Rittenhouse, Long Point; O. B. Robbins, Dwight; H. E. Robinson, Emington; H. B. Rowe, Kenney.

## Effect of Waivers of Planting Requirements

Under the optional planting ruling, the wheat section of the AAA has designated 352 counties in 11 states as areas in which individual farmers may request waivers of the minimum planting requirements under their contracts, and still be eligible for 1934 adjustment payments. Of these counties, 194 have been designated since April 20.

More than 35 million acres, approximately 69 per cent of the total acreage signed up in the initial wheat adjustment sign-up campaign, are located in these counties. The reduction of 15 per cent on the farms under contract in the country is estimated at more than 7,500,000 acres. This is in addition to the 15 per cent reduction made by farmers sowing wheat.

The situation which has arisen as a result of the existence of the wheat plan is entirely different from any that has ever existed at planting time in this area before, as farmers are assured that they will receive the 1934 adjustment payments, even if they secure waivers on the planting requirement.

## Sampling Transfer Grain

By WM. H. PAHL, Supervisor, Duluth, Minn. Bin run sampling service is maintained at Duluth and Superior for four reasons:

Whenever a carload of grain is so highly loaded that it is impossible to obtain a sample with a grain trier in the usual manner.

When a very unevenly loaded lot of grain is involved.

When a car arrives out of condition (heating, hot, sour, etc.) and is run for re-conditioning.

When the elevator company desires to check the grade of the grain in its house.

While the grain in question is being run from the bin where it has been stored to the hopper below, the sampler cuts the stream, at regular intervals, and, to insure a representative sample of the lot, uses either an ordinary round grain pan or a short-handled pelican. Each portion cut from the stream is deposited in a pail, and the whole sample is reduced to a workable size by using the Boerner Sampler.

Both federal and state samplers are present when the grain is run for sampling and each takes a sample. This procedure eliminates the necessity for running the grain twice, which is quite a cost item to the shipper.

A ruling has been made by Frank A. Theis, chief of the grain processing and marketing section of the A. A. A., that the exemption of spread trades from minimum margin requirements in the grain exchange code applies only to such trades in markets within the United States.

## A Milling Engineer

L. R. Veatch, for many years prominent as a builder of efficient feed mills, among these being the Maritime Mill, the Black Rock Milling Co., the Broadway Mills, the Farmers G. L. F. Exchange Mill, all of Buffalo, and others, is now located at Buffalo, New York, to take care of the interests of The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co., in the territory covering northern New York, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Mr. Veatch has thoroly educated himself in the highest principles of feed milling. As a builder, he has gained wide knowledge of feed milling requirements and has built for himself an outstanding reputation as a builder of modern mills. For the past ten years, Mr. Veatch has devoted considerable time to industrial work.



L. R. Veatch, Buffalo, N. Y.



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## Grain Carriers

**Duluth, Minn.**—Lake rates on grain to Buffalo have dropped to 2 cents per bushel.

**Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich.**—The steamer Hamonic broke thru the ice of Whitefish Bay May 2 opening navigation into Lake Superior.

**Albany, N. Y.**—Reduced rates from Albany to points in New York effective May 4 have been filed by the D. & H. and New York Central.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Western Railways Com'ite on Public Relations has published a pamphlet on why "The Long and Short Haul Clause Should Be Changed."

**Chicago, Ill.**—The reduction of 5½ cents in the all-rail rate on grain from Chicago to New York was disapproved at the meeting Apr. 24, but is still under consideration.

**Grain and grain products** were loaded into 25,286 cars during the week ending Apr. 21, against 34,854 in the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

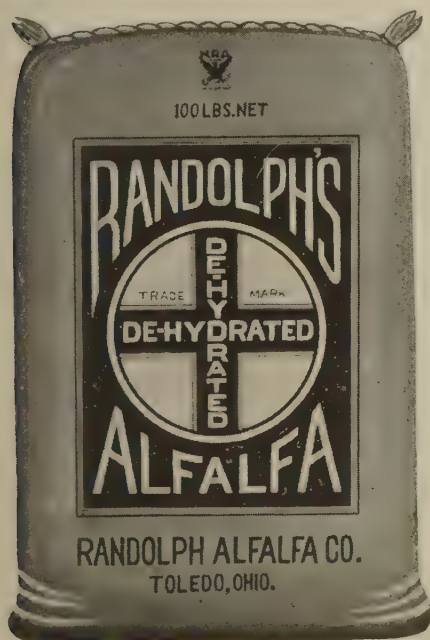
**The New York State Barge Canal** in 1933 carried 761,000 tons of grain, 106,000 tons of flour and 1,300,000 tons of oil. Of the total traffic 19 per cent was grain and 33 per cent oil.

**C., B. Q. R. R. Co.**—Supplement No. 28 to Tariff G. F. O. No. 1346-0, Ill. C. C. No. 1606, effective May 12, increases rates on grain between Metropolis and various Illinois points.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—The Associated Traffic Clubs of America, meeting here Apr. 24 adopted resolutions that the principle of private ownership and operation of railroads should be maintained.

**The South Dakota Railroad Commission** has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend tariffs filed by the carriers increasing from 40,000 to 56,000 lbs., the minimum carload weight of sweet clover seed.

**The clamor** for federal truck regulations comes solely from the railroads where owners wish to further clinch their monopoly of transportation against the highways, and the various state public utilities commissions who wish to extend their jurisdiction to the detriment of the public interest.—C. G. Sherrill, vice pres. Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.



**Houston, Tex.**—All rail lines serving its docks were taken over Apr. 15 by the Port Commission, with the purpose of reducing the switching charges to correspond with those at other Gulf ports. Due to lack of export demand at current high domestic prices the port elevator has handled no grain the past year.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Chicago switching rate suit was argued in the Supreme Court Apr. 30. The Chicago Board of Trade, Illinois Commerce Commission, Indiana Public Service Commission and Acme Steel Co. are resisting the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission raising the rate for switching in the Chicago district.

**Article VII** of the proposed code of fair competition for the shipping industry gives the code authority power to set minimum rates for water transportation. Some steamship owners are objecting because they will be forced out of business when rates are raised to the point where the commodity they are carrying will no longer move by water.

## Protest Trucking Code Clause

Industrial code authorities sent in such a volume of protests to NRA on the provision in the national trucking code permitting an assessment of 90 cents per unit on all trucks used in private business, not for hire, that public hearings were held. Protesting briefs flooded the Administration chambers.

The objectionable clause reads: "Such vehicles, when also subject to any other code, shall be registered under this code by the person or other form of enterprise controlling the operation thereof, who shall also furnish reports and pay equitable assessments under the code, based on the cost incident to registration and reports, all as may be approved by the administrator."

Administrator Hugh S. Johnson had approved the clause by executive order. The trucking code authority had approved the 90 cent assessment.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**No. 25522, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. v. C. B. & Q.** By division 3. Dismissed. Rates, grain and grain products, points in Nebraska to destinations in Montana, and from origins in Nebraska to Omaha, Hastings, Grand Island and Ravenna, Neb., for milling or storage in transit and reforwarding to points in Montana, not unreasonable.

**No. 26148, Red Star Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F.** By Examiner H. W. Archer. Dismissal proposed. Rate assailed, one carload, wheat, Pullman, Tex., to Wichita, Kan., there milled into flour and shipped thence to Uhrichsville, O., not unreasonable. Damage under section 3 not having been shown, the examiner proposed no finding as to undue prejudice.

**No. 25988, Quaker Oats Co. v. A. C. & Y.** By Examiner R. G. Taylor. Rates, blackstrap molasses, carloads, Brooklyn, N. Y., South Kearney, Weehawken and Carney's Point, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and Curtis Bay and Locust Point, Md., to Akron, O., proposed to be found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 28 cents from Brooklyn, South Kearney and Weehawken, 25 cents from Philadelphia, 23 cents from Carney's Point, and 24 cents from Curtis Bay and Locust Point. Reparation proposed. The complaint covered shipments made between June 18, 1929, and March 13, 1932.

**No. 25999, Scouler-Bishop Grain Co. v. M. & St. L.** By division 5. Report by Commissioner Porter. Dismissed. Shipments, corn, points in Iowa to Council Bluffs, Ia., unloaded and stored at that point, and later shipped to Oakland and Los Angeles, Calif., Medford and Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash., found not subject to transit arrangements at Council Bluffs. Applicable interstate rates for the movements beyond Council Bluffs, and the failure of the carriers to accord transit at Council Bluffs not shown to have been or to be unlawful. Charges collected corn, Sifer, Ia., stored in transit at Council Bluffs and reshipped to Portland not unlawful.

**No. 24088, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F.** and a sub No., J. G. Peppard Seed Co. v. same. By division 3. Upon reconsideration additional amounts of reparation awarded on account of unreasonable rates, sweetclover seed, found and determined in prior reports, 181 I. C. C. 571 and 196 I. C. C. 470; some awards

changed. Shipments were made between January 2, 1929, and August 1, 1931, between points in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the Dakotas, on the one hand, and points in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri, on the other; and from the first mentioned group of states to St. Louis, Mo., Peoria and Chicago, Ill., and points taking the same rates.

**No. 25403, Washburn Crosby Co. v. C. B. & Q.** By Examiner John J. Crowley. Dismissal proposed. Rates, wheat, points in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado to Kansas City, Mo., there milled, and the products reshipped to points in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, not unreasonable, unduly prejudicial or otherwise unlawful.


## Supply Trade

**Muncy, Pa.**—Charles M. Waldron, pres. of Sprout, Waldron & Co., died April 22. His father was one of the founders of the company.

**Washington, D. C.**—The copper code has frozen the vast stocks of copper by limiting all domestic sales to newly mined metal. Sales are allocated and prices fixed, altho the country has 18 months' supply on hand.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Geo. H. Murray has been appointed to the directorate of the Barnett & Record Co., to fill the place made vacant by the death of F. R. McQueen. The pres., J. H. Ravlin, and the vice-pres., E. C. Gilbert, are the other members of the board. B. E. Anderson is sec'y of the company.

**The N.R.A. lumber code authority** has eased up on the smaller mills by recently granting permission to Southern pine mills producing less than 1,000,000 board feet per month to sell timbers, joists, planking, and all railroad and car material at a 7½ per cent lower price than mills producing above 1,000,000 feet. Less than 100 southern pine manufacturers fall into the large mill group, while the small mill units number between 7,000 and 8,000.



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# Field Seeds

**Garden City, Kan.**—J. S. Fetherston of Wichita has taken over and is operating the F. & N. Seed Store.

**Richmond, Va.**—Albert C. Diggs died Apr. 27. He had been in the seed business over 50 years, and was pres. of the Albert C. Diggs Seed Co.

**Wichita, Kan.**—The Ross Seed Co. has opened a second retail seed store, in charge of Wm. Armfield. As a side line the company will buy eggs, poultry and cream.

**Albany, N. Y.**—A bill to regulate the inspection and sale of seeds was defeated in the state senate by a vote of 23 to 21. Farmers of the Empire State object to so much regulation by the politicians.

**China Grove, N. C.**—The China Grove Seed Ass'n has been organized with \$1,500 authorized capital stock, of which \$290 has been subscribed by C. C. Graham, S. W. Patterson, C. B. Brown and others.

**Albany, N. Y.**—Seed dealers are carrying their fight against the Hollowell grass seed bill to the last ditch. Passed by both houses of the state legislature, the bill awaits Governor Lehman's signature. He is being importuned to veto it.

**Corvallis, Ore.**—A dealers and growers rye grass pool is being formed in the Willamette Valley to stabilize prices and marketing. The plan calls for advancing a percentage to the growers, contracting to purchase stated amounts, and marketing the balance on a commission basis.

**Cannelton, Ind.**—An unusually large acreage of Korean lespedeza has been seeded in Perry county during the late winter and early spring. All sources of local seed supply were exhausted early and a large quantity brought in from outside the county.—W. B. C.

**Calamus, Ia.**—We have recently established seed retail outlets at Lyons, Oxford Junction, and Tipton. These are retail stores. Of course, we have handled field and garden seeds at our elevators here, at Grand Mound, and at Toronto for some time, selling seeds under our own brand.—J. F. Mueller, F. Mueller & Sons Co.

**Flora, Ill.**—A sharp advance in the price of red top seed is ascribed to the announcement that about \$2,000,000 would be expended by the government in operations in the various seed markets. If the government buys and stores the surplus it will exert a depressing influence continuously. A change of ownership does not affect a change in influence.

**Holgate, O.**—The Northwestern Experiment Farm will hold a field day June 5, to take up such vital subjects as varietal and strain trials of alfalfa, trials with lots of Affidavit Grim alfalfas, studies of old strains of red clover in Ohio and neighboring states, comparisons of Oregon and Ohio grown red clovers, a number of other forage crop subjects of interest to the seed trade. The trade is invited to attend.

## Western Oregon Meeting Considers Rye Grass

Western Oregon seed dealers and growers met at the state college in Corvallis Apr. 18 for informal discussions on growing, cleaning and handling seed produced in their territory.

Harry Scoth talked on "Western Oregon Rye Grasses," pointing out that the Willamette Valley is the largest producing center and is capable of supplying the needs of the country. Italian rye grass is the favorite, but English perennial is also grown. Fertilization of rye grass he looked upon as unprofitable expense.

Prof. Hyslop said that the college was certifying English perennial only, inspecting fields on request and taking samples at harvest time. If the seed tests 98% pure after cleaning, it is sealed with a blue tag and given the highest rating. On the 1931-32 crop the range was from 72.27% pure seed to 99.92% pure on 513 samples, and the average was 98.87%.

Cleaning and grading are the big problems entering into marketing of rye grass, according to Delegates Jim Jenks and Mr. Platt. The trade wants pure seed.

## Seed Corn Condition Uncertain

Corn suffered considerable freezing injury last winter and examination of samples at local exhibits by members of the Purdue Agronomy Dept. indicated a few dead ears in every show. At a Vigo County show every ear in one 10-ear sample showed frozen germs.

Assuming that those who show corn take better than average care of their seed it is evident that a great deal of seed corn is worthless for planting this year.

Crib corn samples gathered thruout the state show that it is quite variable, ranging from 81 to 98% germination with the majority below 90%.

Samples of seed corn taken from seed houses in which field selected seed was stored and well dried, in some cases by artificial heat, are germinating satisfactorily, ranging from 94 to 100%.

The good seed ear should be heavy with a clean, lustrous appearance. The ears should not look faded or be loose or twisty. The butt of the cob should be whitish, free from discolorations, and should show no shredded tissues. The kernels should be horny and well filled out at the tip.

The Tugwell-Copeland bill to amend the food and drugs act has been condemned by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, stating that "We must avoid the type of legislation which will kill initiative and the power to produce a reasonable profit." A living profit seems to be very offensive to the brain trust.

## Wheat Varieties for South Dakota

Ceres is at Highmore, as at Brookings, the outstanding variety for the two longer periods of comparison. For the seven year period it yielded 16.6 per cent more than Marquis and 22.8 per cent more than Kota. Reward is next to the highest yielding variety for the six year period, yet it produced 7.7 per cent less than Ceres.

In the final period of comparison the yields of Ceres are surpassed by a small margin by those of its sister selection, N. Dak. 1656.84, by Quality and by Reward. These varieties yielded only from 4.3 to 0.9 per cent more than Ceres. These differences are well within the limits of the probable error of the experiment. Seasonal conditions for the last four years of the test were favorable for early maturing varieties. This accounts for the relatively high yields of Quality and Reward, both of which are relatively early maturing varieties.

The results of the variety test at Highmore point decidedly to the value of Ceres and N. Dak. 1656.84 for the central part of the state. From the standpoint of quality, as may be observed from comparative milling and baking tests presented in a later part of this publication, Ceres rates significantly superior to N. Dak. 1656.84. Since the yields of these two varieties were practically the same it is recommended that the variety producing grain of the highest quality be grown.

Quality, Progress, Marvel, Reward, Ruby, Garnet and Disco outyielded Ceres in the three years of the test. The differences between the yields of these varieties and those of Ceres are not great enough, however, to be of significance statistically except in the case of the differences in the yields of Ceres and Quality. Quality matures somewhat earlier than Ceres. The three seasons of the test were favorable to comparatively high yields of early maturing varieties. Quality outyielded Ceres in the regular variety test for the shorter period of comparison, including the above mentioned years favorable to early maturing varieties. For the longer period of comparison, Ceres was the better yielding variety. This alone makes Ceres the more desirable and safer variety to recommend. When the quality of the grain of these two varieties is taken into consideration, it becomes evident that Ceres is by far the more desirable variety to grow. Quality is a white wheat and has for that reason no place in a section producing hard red spring wheat. The rust data secured at Highmore are very limited, yet it may be observed that Garnet, Supreme and Quality showed significant infections of stem rust even though the seasons encountered during the three years of the test were not favorable to rust epidemics.—Bull. 268, South Dakota State College of Agriculture.

The federal court at Chicago Apr. 19 granted a temporary injunction restraining Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, from enforcing his orders cutting the commissions 30 per cent on live stock sold for farmers in the Chicago stock yards. Why not deny commission merchants the right to make any charge for their services?

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

#### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

## ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
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## Blue Grass Seed Disposal Plan Sought

The available volume of blue grass seed has proved so burdensome that officials of the Kentucky Bluegrass Growers Cooperative Ass'n held a conference last month with members of Congress and AAA, seeking a plan to dispose of the 1931 crop.

Democratic Representative Chapman of Kentucky, who arranged the conference, stated that unless means are found to dispose of the ass'n's 1931 crop it would become practically worthless due to surplus, and the Farm Credit Administration stood to lose \$1,500,000 advanced on it. "The situation is desperate," he declared, "because it is impossible to dispose of any bluegrass seed at a profit now, and bluegrass seed is the second money crop in my part of the state." It was suggested that the government buy a large share of the seed for use on submarginal land removed from cultivation, and in federal erosion-control projects.

The Pool piled up this surplus for an expected profit but its presence has depressed prices of all succeeding crops. If the Government buys the 1931 crop the Pool will be encouraged to store and hold some more seed.

## Pekwa—a New Soybean

By R. J. GARBER AND M. M. HOOVER

Originating in a commercial lot of Peking soybeans prior to 1920, Pekwa soybeans were developed from a single parent plant that showed marked ability to retain its leaves until the pods were ripe. This made it particularly suitable for forage. Developing of the new variety was done at Morgantown, W. Va., experiment station.

In comparative trials from 1921 to 1930, inclusive, Pekwa was the equal of Wilson in both yield of seed and of air-dry hay. Pekwa took a few days longer to mature, and grew almost three inches higher than Wilson.

Pekwa foliage is tenacious. Tests run in 1931, comparing it with Wilson in this respect, used a dial balance scale to measure the amount of "pull" necessary to detach a leaf. The Pekwa variety was best able to hold its leaves.

Another comparative test used a mechanical beater, consisting of a spoked wagon wheel, revolved by an electric motor, for from three to five minutes. This similarly demonstrated the leaf retentive ability of Pekwa.

Pekwa has a fine stem, slightly inclined to vine. Combined with its leaf retention, this makes it a superior hay plant.

## Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago .....	37,000	28,000		
Duluth .....	12,349	46,712	91,913	105,125
Ft. William .....	3,425	202,639	9,757	39,741
Minneapolis .....	137,470	133,620	111,570	128,320
New York .....	280,000			
Portland, Ore. ....	1,953	5,044		
Superior .....	6,712	12,396	12,821	
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth .....	196,300	135,200		
Hutchinson .....	23,400	16,900		
Kansas City .....	75,600	154,000	99,400	127,400
Los Angeles .....	18,000	39,600		
Wichita .....	5,200	3,900	5,200	1,300
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth .....	45,500	88,400		
Hutchinson .....	2,600	9,100		
Kansas City .....	25,300	27,600	116,150	48,300
Wichita .....		5,200		1,300
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth .....	209,300	221,000	41,600	71,360
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs. ....	350,000	1,043,000	493,000	542,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	458,215	675,435	600,875	260,480
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs. ....	839,000	2,231,000	619,000	1,271,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	81,600	76,990	441,645	316,270

## Bald Rock Wheat in Michigan

Bald Rock is the answer to a demand for a bald, soft, red, winter wheat which is adapted to Michigan conditions. This variety, the pedigree of which traces back to a head selection made 15 years ago, was first included in the regular variety tests in 1925.

Wheat is influenced to such an extent by weather and soil conditions that there are years when any particular variety may do very well and years when its performance record is not so good. That variety is most reliable which is consistently good. Bald Rock does not lead in every yield test, but does lead in more tests than any of the other varieties, and has a high average yield of grain per acre.

Bald Rock classes as a soft wheat. It may, at times, appear hard and vitreous, but when milled it is distinctly soft.

Bald Rock had a test weight above the average each season over the six-year period. Stated in other terms, Bald Rock tends to have kernels of a desirable plumpness and density.

Bald Rock has a medium protein content and is thus suitable for the soft red winter wheat flour trade.

Bald Rock stood high in yield at the end of a five-year period and has yielded well since then. Because of its good record up to 1929, an increase of Bald Rock was grown on the Station Farm during the season of 1929-30. In the fall of 1930, 8½ bus. of this increase were planted on the farm of Mr. Alfred Grueber, Frankenmuth, by the Experiment Station, for further increase.

Over the entire state the average yield per acre of Bald Rock was 27.2 bus., against 26.9 for Red Rock, 25.9 for American Banner and 25.1 for Berkeley Rock, as reported in Mich. Bull. 223.

The Roosevelt revolution is an attempt to give the government the dictation of all business; to place bureaucracy in a position to control all human actions; to make again the individual the creature of the state and to turn the control of the state over to a relatively few officeholders who thereby become a governing caste.—Stuart Wells Utley, pres. Detroit Steel Castings Co., before Metal Trades Ass'n. "On the Road to Moscow."

## Quality of Linseed Oil Affected by Soil Moisture

Linseed oil manufacturers having reported that the 1932 crop of flaxseed produced an oil of inferior drying qualities the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg made tests, and found that:

As a result of limited rainfall in 1930 and 1931, the sub-soil moisture would naturally be very much depleted. The growing conditions were also rendered unfavorable by the irregular rainfall distribution in May and June of 1932, the May rains coming entirely at the beginning and those of June at the end of the month. While the rainfall during June, July and August was slightly higher than normal, that during September was unusually low.

Investigations reported in the literature indicate that hot dry weather conditions during the growing and ripening periods not only check the growth of the flax plant but also inhibit the formation of unsaturated acids. Under these conditions the ratio of oleic to linolic and linolenic acid is much higher than usual, thus yielding flax with a lower iodine value and inferior drying properties.

In the light of these considerations, the inferior quality of the 1932 flax crop might be attributed to a deficiency in soil moisture.

## New Seed Trade Marks

Osen Milling Co., De Pere, Wis., has filed trade mark No. 346,425, the word "Norwisco," for timothy seed, clover seed, alfalfa seed, soy bean seed, lawn grass seed, and other field and farm seeds.

## University Encourages Good Seed

While it appears to be a fact that the federal government is willing to go to almost any length to win its coveted reduction in the yield of agricultural products raised for direct or indirect sale, some of the state universities and experiment stations still follow the old policy of trying to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. In fact, to some, the federal program is grist for their mills. A press release from Purdue University states:

With a large number of farmers signing up in the acreage reduction program in cooperation with the government it is highly important that they give careful attention to their seed corn in order to assure a good stand on the acreage planted.

Perhaps it should only be considered another one of those inconsistencies of politics.

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SIMPLY ADD TO REGULAR OIL

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Pyroil is the latest scientific achievement in lubrication. Simply added by the ounce to the regular oil and grease, it cuts friction, overheating, wear and damage because it sheaths all frictional metal with a heat-proof, wear-resisting surface of protection, which constantly renews itself. Actually makes metal self-lubricating.

Mail the coupon, below, for a FREE COPY of a new and interesting Pyroil Industrial Brochure, illustrating, classifying and tabulating many important facts and uses of Pyroil. Also, facts and report sheets will be sent concerning the remarkable economy and efficiency findings of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Grain Dealers National Fire Insurance Company and others,

in recent, exacting field tests of Pyroil. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 383 LaFollette Ave., LaCrosse, Wis., U. S. A.

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# Genuine PYROIL

LUBRICATION PROCESS



# Feedstuffs

**Chicago, Ill.**—L. F. Brown, sec'y of the Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, celebrated his 40th wedding anniversary May 2.

**Seattle, Wash.**—New members of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n are Salmon Creek Feed Store, Vancouver, Wash., and Home Warehouse Co., Lake Bay, Wash.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The first annual meeting of the Dry Milk Industry under the AAA code was held here Apr. 19, to consider production and sales control as well as price stabilization.

**Grain and concentrates** fed to milk cows during 1932 are estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 13,626,000 tons, of which 63 per cent was produced on the farms and 5,065,000 tons purchased.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—This city has experienced a suddenly increased demand for manufactured feeds. Orders are the largest since March, 1931. In one week 122 carloads of manufactured feeds were shipped.

**Several large dairies** in the east and middle west are said to be feeding irradiated yeast to cows and marketing the milk at a premium, due to its vitamin D content. Such dairymen must secure a license costing \$1 per cow, as well as bear the extra expense of purchasing treated yeast.

**Seattle, Wash.**—Action to secure 25 per cent rail rate reduction on hay and straw was started by the Hay Com'te of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, whose chairman, John Lehmann, reported to the board thereon on Apr. 23. Rail lines involved heard the com'te formally on Apr. 10, and have promised prompt report. The com'te believes it made a good presentation, and holds out hope of some reduction.

**Feed men** cannot mix fertilizer, for sale to dealers and/or consumers even on a custom basis, except by becoming subject to the Fertilizer Code, filing open price schedules, and otherwise conforming to the fertilizer code. This fact is repeated for emphasis and to protect dealers who may not have been fully informed as to this requirement under the fertilizer code.—Floyd Oles, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—Evidence that Minnesota farmers are planning to grow more colts is seen in that 8% more stallions and jacks have been licensed by the Stallion Registration Board so far this year than at the same time in 1933. On Apr. 21, licenses had been issued for 1,208 stallions and jacks, as compared with 1,118 on Apr. 21, 1933. New licenses this year total 83 as against 67 up to the same date last year.

## American Feed Manufacturers' Program

Delegates to the 26th annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, scheduled for French Lick, Ind., May 31 and June 1, will have opportunity to learn all about the latest provisions in their code. For some weeks the code has been close to signing, and it may be already in force at the time of the convention.

The leading speaker at the morning session on May 31 will be Administrator Armin W. Riley, Division 6 of NRA, who will be accompanied by A. J. Cordier, in charge of compliance and administration work for that division. Both are expected to speak.

L. E. Bopst, sec'y, American Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, will present greetings of his organization, and speak on subjects of mutual interest to both organizations.

The June 1 session, scheduled for the morning, will be principally devoted to discussing the code. Pres. C. A. Coddington, Cayuga, N. Y., will preside, and Code Com'te Chairman A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo., will answer questions from the floor.

Plenty of entertainment will be found in the golf tournament and ladies' bridge party, which will be conducted the afternoon of the first day. Competition is expected to be keen.

Members will vote on minor changes in the by-laws, which have been bulletined to them for study in advance of the meeting.

## Oats Are Costly Hog Feed

At present, oats are an expensive feed for hogs, with the price per pound above that for corn, says E. F. Ferrin, swine authority, University Farm.

"Feeding oats to any considerable extent this season will increase the cost of hog gains, as compared with a ration of corn and protein supplement," he adds. "As a general rule, when not more than one-third of the grain fed is oats, the price per lb. must be cheaper than that of corn, if oats are to be economical.

"If a feed similar to oats is desired in a hog ration, wheat middlings are economical at prevailing prices. Middlings have more protein and less fiber than oats, giving them an advantage in feeding value. Middlings are not cheap enough now to be substituted for corn, as corn at 40c a bu is cheaper than middlings at \$15 a ton."

## New Feed Trade Marks

**Farm Service Stores, Inc.**, Minneapolis, Minn., has filed trade mark No. 347,603, the word "Farm-A-Serv" for dairy and poultry feeds.

**Allied Mills, Inc.**, Chicago, Ill., has filed the word "Empire" in script as trade mark No. 348,155, for scratch feeds, egg mash, starter, grower, and pigeon feeds.

**Coast Fishing Co.**, Wilmington, Cal., has filed trade mark No. 344,468, the word "Balto," for fish food, and feeds for dogs, cats, foxes, and other carnivorous animals.

**T. A. Hauschel**, Chicago, Ill., has filed trade mark No. 348,383, a representation of woman milking a cow that is eating out of a pail, for brewers' and distillers' grains.

**Farmers Wholesale Co.**, Minneapolis, Minn., has filed trade mark No. 346,347, the words, "Big Dipper" below which appear stars and lines to represent the big dipper, for poultry and stock feeds.

**North Dakota** once had a bonded indebtedness of only \$250,000, but after 15 years operating a state mill and elevator at Grand Forks, the Bank of North Dakota and the farm loan department at Bismarck, the net bonded indebtedness, after allowing for sinking funds, is \$37,000,000. Governmental excursions into business are always wasteful and extravagant experiments for the taxpayers.

## GRUENDLER

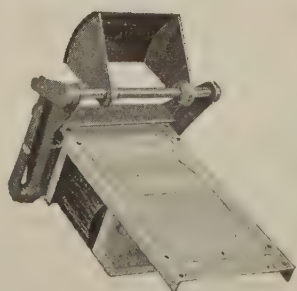


Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.

Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

**GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**  
2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

## NEW . . . The Stearns Super Type B Spout Magnet With Automatic Feed Gate Attachment

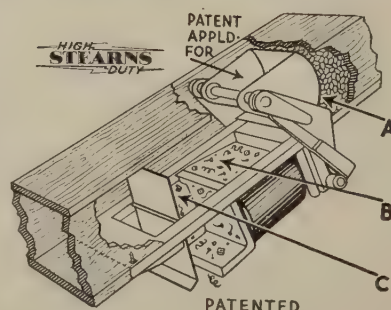


Simple, complete and fully automatic, Stearns Spout Magnets (Type B) are now equipped with Automatic Feed Gate Attachment. The Feed Gate (A) automatically drops, instantly checking flow of grain, when Trap (C) opens to discharge tramp iron from Magnet (B) with switch in open position; closing switch automatically returns Feed Gate and Trap to operating position. Feed Gate prevents waste of grain and controls flow over Magnet. Magnet protects against damage to mills and screens and assures iron-free grain. Write for complete information.

**MAGNETIC MFG. CO.**

652 S. 28th Street

Milwaukee, Wis.





## Trade Practice Rules Under Feed Code

At the public hearing to be held some time within 30 days the NRA will consider the code for the feed trade as proposed by the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, the draft of which covering trade practice rules adopted Apr. 27 is as follows:

The violation of any of the following provisions shall be an unfair trade practice and is prohibited:

Section 1. Destructive Price Cutting. (This section is applicable to warehouse distributors, retail dealers, retail manufacturers and to no other members of the trade.)

(a) The Principle:

(1) Destructive price cutting is an unfair method of competition and is forbidden at all times, irrespective of the existence of an emergency;

(2) When no declared emergency exists as to any given product, there is to be no fixed minimum basis for prices but it is intended that sound cost estimating methods should be used;

(3) When an emergency exists as to any given product, sale below the lowest reasonable cost of such product in violation of subsection (c) hereof, is forbidden.

(b) Normal provision: The Code Authority shall cause to be formulated methods of accounting and cost finding and/or estimating capable of use by all members of the trade and shall submit such methods to the Administrator for review and possible disapproval. Full details and instructions concerning such methods shall be made available to all members of the trade and to the Administrator and thereafter it is intended that all members should utilize the principles of such methods.

(c) Emergency provision: When an emergency exists, the Code Authority may cause an impartial agency to investigate costs and to determine the lowest reasonable cost of the product affected by the emergency. Such determination shall exclude all cost elements set forth in and shall be in all respects subject to such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Administrator and subject to his approval or modification after such notice and opportunity to be heard as he may prescribe. The Code Authority or the Administrator may, from time to time, cause such determination to be reviewed or reconsidered and appropriate action taken.

(d) Definitions:

An "emergency" exists whenever the Administrator determines that destructive price cutting is rendering ineffective or seriously endangering the maintenance of the provisions of this Code.

"Destructive price cutting,"—

(1) When no emergency exists, the term shall have the meaning declared in rules and regulations promulgated by the Administrator on recommendation of the Code Authority or on his own motion;

(2) When an emergency exists, the term shall mean any sale in violation of subsection (c) hereof;

(3) It shall be an absolute defense to any charge of destructive price cutting, if an impartial agency, designated or approved by the Administrator, shall find;

(aa) That the price complained of is justified by existing competition, evidence of which has been reported to the Code Authority;

(bb) That the price complained of is justified as a method of disposal of dropped lines or seconds, or has in good faith endeavored to make proper use of the announced cost estimating methods.

Section 2. To sell or offer to sell any commodity for shipment beyond the time of shipment specified in the code of the basic industry producing or trading in such commodity.

Section 3. To sell or offer to sell feed at a price guaranteed against market decline.

Section 4. To ship feed on consignment except under circumstances to be designated by the Code Authority where peculiar circumstances of the trade may require the practice.

Section 5. No broker shall divide or refund any part of his brokerage to the seller or the seller's agent or to a buyer or buyer's agent.

Section 6. No member of the trade shall give, permit to be given, or offer to give, anything of value for the purpose of influencing or rewarding the action of any employee, agent, or representative of another in relation to the business of the employer of such employee, the principal of such agent or the represented party, without the knowledge of such employer, principal or party. This provision shall not be construed to prohibit free and general distribution of articles commonly used for advertising except so far as such articles are actually used for commercial bribery as hereinabove defined.

Section 7. No member of the trade shall publish advertising (whether printed, radio, display or of any other nature), which is misleading or inaccurate in any material particular, nor shall any member in any way misrepresent any goods (including but without limitation its use, trade-mark, grade, quality, quantity, origin, size, substance, character, nature, finish, material, content or preparation) or credit terms, values, policies, services, or the nature or form of the business conducted.

Section 8. No member of the trade shall brand or mark or pack any goods in any manner which is intended to or does deceive or mislead purchasers with respect to the brand, grade, quality, origin, size, substance, character, nature, finish, material content or preparation of such goods.

Section 9. No member of the trade shall defame a competitor by falsely imputing to him dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representation, or by falsely disparaging the grade or quality of his goods.

Section 10. No member of the trade shall secretly or otherwise offer to make any payment or allowance of a rebate, refund, commission credit, unearned discount or excess allowance, whether in the form of money or otherwise, nor shall a member of the trade secretly or otherwise offer or extend to any customer any special service or privilege not extended to all customers of the same class, for the purpose of influencing a sale.

Section 11. All contracts for retail feed sales for future delivery beyond sixty (60) days from the date of sale shall be in writing at a specified named price and accompanied by a minimum deposit of at least ten (10) per cent of the amount contracted to be paid. On all such contracts for delivery beyond sixty (60) days from the date of sale, either on the original contract or the extension thereof, a carrying charge of twenty-five (25) cents per ton for each fifteen (15) days, or portion thereof, shall become due and payable.

Section 12. No member of the trade shall willfully induce or attempt to induce the breach of existing contracts between competitors and their customers by any false or deceptive means, or interfere with or obstruct the performance or any such contractual duties or services by any such means, with the purpose and effect of hampering, injuring or embarrassing competitors in their business.

Section 13. Retail prices and terms of sale of the principal items of feed (said items to be designated by the Code Authority) shall be posted in conspicuous places, readily accessible to all buyers, wherever feed is sold at retail.

Section 14. Each retail sale of two (2) dollars or more, and each sale by a warehouse distributor, shall be accompanied by an invoice stating the name of the buyer, date of sale, name and address of seller, quantity and kind of commodity sold and the price.

On 54 per cent of each farmer's average past production of wheat the A.A.A. is paying 28 cents per bushel to signers of the acreage reduction contracts.

## Progress Reported on Feed Code

David Steenbergh, sec'y of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, and Fred M. McIntyre, pres. of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, conferred during the last week of April with the N. R. A. on the code of fair competition for the feed trade.

The administration seems satisfied with the code as presented and which was drafted in September. A public hearing is to be held some time in May.

The most important accomplishment is the working out of a provision to regulate price cutting and prohibit sales below cost, which has been the most controversial point.

Provision has also been made in the new draft for hourly rates of pay as well as a weekly basis in order to take care of part time and temporary employees. The code authority has also been given more power in the administration of the code. Many other provisions have been written into the new draft.

Practically all of the sealed corn will be taken over by the government, if prices remain at the present low level, is the opinion of grain dealers. The accumulated stock does not seem to boost the price very much.



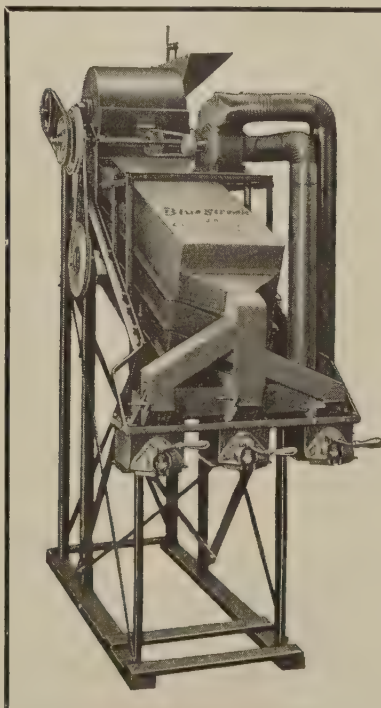
## SCHUTTE Positive Adjustable Hammers

will reduce your grinding costs 20 to 50%.

These patented hammers are positive in action, quickly adjustable, and will not clog. They increase capacities, reduce vibration, and improve texture.

Write for circular stating make, size, and type of your Hammer Mill.

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## Blue Streak CORN CUTTER GRADER AND ASPIRATOR

Answers your problem of freshly cut, well-graded, and perfectly cleaned corn at the lowest possible cost.

The Blue Streak Corn Cutter costs only half as much as you would expect to pay, and it cuts, cleans, and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

Write for details.

**PRATER PULVERIZER CO.**  
1829 So. 55th Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## Less Than a Teaspoonful!

"I used to home mix my chick starter until a few very sad experiences taught me that a good commercial starter was cheaper and better," confesses W. G. Tatum, who runs a poultry farm down at Penick, Ky., in a leading poultry magazine. "A good commercial starter is well mixed from sweet and pure ingredients and is properly mineralized and vitaminized to give the little chick everything that a chick needs in a feed."

"Since a chick consumes less than a teaspoonful of feed per day during the first five days of its life," he continues, "you can readily see the importance of a well mixed feed that will give the little fellows all of the ingredients necessary to build bone, flesh and feathers. It is next to impossible for anyone to take a scoop or a shovel and mix a starter uniformly enough to be well balanced. One chick may get more of this and another chick more of that if you try to mix your own starter."

That is just what so many grain and feed dealers have been trying to tell their farmer patrons for a long time. Home mixing can not be satisfactory, because it is nearly impossible for the hand that wields the shovel to stick with the job of shoveling the feed over and over sufficiently long to do a thoro job. The hand that welds the shovel has too many other things to do looking after its chicks. It takes a lot of patience and a lot of hard work to hand blend a feed so that there will be uniform balance in the proportions of each teaspoonful.

"Let me grind and mix your feed, instead of you trying to do it yourself," says the grain and feed dealer. "Or, better yet, buy my feeds." Which is a good idea, except that like a lot of good ideas it assumes thoro, earnest, literally perfect execution. The assumption is not always right. Somehow a farmer is disposed to lose faith in the rainbow promises of the fellow who uses machinery but actually does no better job of mixing than the farmer can do himself with a worn shovel and a bit of back work. He may not recognize what is wrong with the inadequately mixed feed, nor will his chicks, but if his chicks do not thrive, he is able to tell pretty quickly that it is time to try another brand of feed.

"We don't need a mixer," is sometimes the answer given to inquiries on mixing done at country elevators, even by some of those who manufacture under their own brands. "We've got a hammer mill. All we do is dump the ingredients together in the hammer grinder, and when it comes out you can just bet your boots it is mixed." Which is another one of those popular fallacies that sounds all right until it is analyzed.

It was just such a comment that was made by an Illinois dealer who, a few minutes later, exhibited several badly battered little balls of iron, which he described as having once been "bolts." The reason for his failure to develop the kind of feed business he wanted was obvious. His feed was not good.

A hammer mill is not designed to do mixing. On its inside is a rotor, which carries "hammers" to beat the material taken into the body of the mill thru a screen. The beating is done by centrifugal force. The hammers knock the material against the screen, which bounces it back into the hammers until it is reduced to small enough particles to pass thru the screen. The beating action begins the moment the material enters the mill and falls into the whirling hammers. Some of the material passes thru the screen with the first blow. Other material must bounce against the hammers a few times before being broken into sufficiently small particles.

It would appear obvious that unless ingredients were mixed before they entered the mill the grinder could have no mixing action to blend

them together, rather it would tend to separate already blended ingredients, the fan of the grinder immediately drawing the fine ingredients thru the screen, while the passage of the whole grain was retarded until beaten small enough. This would cause the first few bagful to carry more than their share of the fine ingredients shoveled into a batch of grain before grinding, while the last bagful or two would be largely grain except for the ingredients that have sifted thru the mixture in the garner bin as it fed into the grinder, or onto the floor from which it is being shoveled into the mill.

If agitators are to do a thoro job of mixing they should not be run too fast, any more than they should be run too slow. If the mix is to be thoro with a continuous process the ingredients must be fed into the mixer in unvarying proportions. Otherwise the batch mixing process alone can be expected to do a good job, and that only if it is of efficient design and operated at the proper speeds. Ingredients that go into the manufacture of feeds are of varying specific gravities and these should properly be considered in the mixing process.

"It takes only about 2 lbs. of good feed to carry a chick thru the dangerous period of its life," remarks Mr. Tatum. "Even if the feed costs 3c a lb. the cost for six weeks would only amount to 6c per chick. Surely you can not afford to take chances when you can play safe at such a small cost."

"I am not in the least interested in the name of a feed, or the kind of bag, or the cost of a bag of feed, but I am interested in the feed that gives me the most per feed dollar invested. In other words, a \$3 bag of feed may be cheaper in the long run than a \$2 one."

Only two pounds of feed, fed at the rate of one teaspoonful a day at the start, to get the chick thru the first six weeks of its life. Grain and feed dealers who study the requirements of the chick will appreciate how important it is that the mixing of their starting mash be thoro. If the ingredients are thoroughly blended together no chick can go wrong in getting its proper share of each ingredient in the feed, and the dealer will find his patrons coming back for more of his feed because the chicks thrive.

## Chicks Require Protein

Protein makes muscle and sinew. Growing chicks need a lot of it. They grow rapidly for the first month or six weeks, doubling and redoubling in weight in a short time. After the first six weeks the rate of growth slows up.

"During the first six weeks," says Prof. Heuser, Cornell University, "chicks can use a feed mixture containing 18% to 20% protein. For the next six weeks 16% to 18% is advised, and for the last growing period the chicks should receive from 14% to 16% protein."

"Different percentages are given because protein varies in efficiency. Milk and fish proteins are considered the most efficient, and if used, the lowest percentages in each growth period may be safely chosen."

"Milk also contains vitamin G. For the best results the equivalent of 10% dried skim milk should be included in early feeding. Dried whey contains about one-half more vitamin G than skim milk; good alfalfa meal about one-

half less; meat and fish scraps may or may not contain appreciable amounts of this vitamin depending on the raw materials and the method of manufacture."

## Proposed Oyster Shell Code

The proposed code recently submitted by the oyster shell crushers' industry provides a uniform sales method and authorizes the code authority to draw up conditions of sale. Destructive price cutting, secret rebates, commission rebates, offers of prizes or premiums, commercial bribery and free deals are outlawed.

The code authority proposed is to be made up of seven members, six elected by the Oyster Shell Crushers Ass'n, the seventh elected by those six. Administration expenses would be met by a levy of 10c per ton on all shipments of crushed oyster shell for the poultry.

Australorps are credited with holding all the official world's records for high egg production.

## Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

## GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

## Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

*Use more of it - it's healthful*



THE DENVER ALFALFA  
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange  
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight: 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS



## Soybean Oil Meal for Poultry

By DR. K. J. SEULKE

As a source of protein in poultry rations soybean oil meal has found universal favor and is considered indispensable by some of the most authoritative investigators of the day. Due to its wide variety of proteins, its extremely high digestibility in both proteins, carbohydrates, it finds ready use in rations for poultry of all ages. The low fiber content of soybean oil meal combined with the fact that the little fiber present is highly digestible is particularly valuable in a poultry ration.

The poultry department at Cornell University has done some highly valuable work in the use of this source of protein for poultry. An entire article could be devoted to the experimental work with soybean oil meal at this one station. A very important part of their experimental work has to do with replacing meat scrap and fish meal, or in other words animal protein, with soybean oil meal. They find that 5% of soybean oil meal may be used to replace meat scraps and, or fish meal protein with equally good results.

The University of Illinois found soybean oil meal highly satisfactory as a protein supplement in rations for growing chickens.

At the Ohio station valuable experiments are being carried on by the men in charge of animal nutrition work and their prediction is that soybean oil meal will become one of the leading protein concentrates of the future.

As to the permanence of any change to soybean oil meal in the formulas of a feed manufacturer, let it be known that there is an ample supply of soybean oil meal at present and the supply is bound to grow as time goes on. One authority on soybean culture has predicted that there will be four times the tonnage of soybeans next year that there was in the past year. That naturally means a far greater supply of soybean oil meal and a more advantageous price. Surely this fact alone guarantees that there will be no need for changes in formula because of lack of soybean oil meal or because of the price becoming too high.

Formula changes contemplated by feed manufacturers should take into consideration the incorporation of soybean oil meal both from the standpoint of economy and the welfare of the feeder of their products.

The greater part of the changes in grading promulgated by Sec'y Wallace are advantageous to the mills.—Hook-Up of the Millers National Federation.

## Baby Chicks Tolerate Salt

That too much salt will kill chicks is a common conviction, born out by the consequences of accidents. Yet chicks have a remarkable tolerance for this mineral. This was proved in Maryland experiments.

Experimenters Geo. D. Quigley and Roy H. Waite found no reason for changing the usual practice of including  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 1% salt in baby chick starters, but they demonstrated.

It was impossible to put enough salt in the all-mash ration of chicks to produce an appreciable amount of sudden mortality. Baby chicks were able to endure as high as 30% salt in the total ration for short periods. It required above 5% by weight over a long period to create excessive mortality.

Dangerous levels of salt made the ration consistently unpalatable. The tendency to drink large quantities of water was increased. These factors appeared to be safeguards against overdose under normal conditions.

Single doses of dry salt amounting to .4% of the body weight of the bird were required to kill it. When the doses were split in two, four hours apart, the minimum amount required to kill the bird was .5% of the body weight. Dividing into three doses, 4 hours apart, required .7% of the body weight. These or larger amounts caused a large hemorrhage at the base of the heart, and bloody congestion in other parts of the body.

## Yeast Treatment for Coccidiosis

At this season of the year poultry men worry most over coccidiosis, which annually causes great losses in baby chicks, particularly between three and eight weeks old. Sanitation is a prime factor in control. Feeding is similarly important. The milk flush is one method. Yeast is another. Here is the yeast method, as developed by Judge D. E. Hale, vice-pres. of the American Poultry Ass'n, and well-known poultry authority:

The common-sense way of treating any disease is to remove the cause.

Intestinal diseases are a germ disease. The bird may be infected in any one of several ways. Once bacteria are taken into the body they simply await the proper condition in which they thrive and then proceed to multiply.

After many years of experimental work, the fermented mash treatment was perfected and has grown in popularity so fast it is now used extensively. It is low in cost, quick in action, and easy to use. It is not a medicine. It merely corrects the condition in which the bacteria thrive.

Whenever there is a digestive disturbance (and this is quite common where mash feeds are fed and chicks kept in large broods) putrefaction of the food is developed in the digestive tract. This makes an ideal environment in which bacteria and worms thrive.

Fermentation is partial predigestion, reducing the chances of digestive disturbances and putrefaction, thus removing the environment for these troubles.

When bowel trouble appears, remove all feed from hoppers. Thoroughly clean out the brood coops and yards and disinfect well. Sanitation must accompany any treatment of a contagious disease.

Start three batches of chick mash fermenting, morning, noon and night so as to have three feeds, each of which has fermented twenty-four hours before feeding. A dose of Epsom salts will remove a lot of putrefaction and give the fermented feeds a quick chance to work.

Feed nothing but the fermented mash for five days, feeding three times a day what the chicks will clean up in about 15 minutes. Many chicks, too sick to eat, can be saved by forced hand feeding.

After the fifth day, feed the fermented mash twice a day for about two days, giving a little of the dry mash along with it. After two days reduce the fermented feeds to once a day and continue regularly, plus other forms of feeding.

Fermentation develops a lactic acid which acidifies the digestive tract thus making it inhibitory to intestinal parasites and worms.

To ferment, use a good chick mash with lukewarm water, using about as much water as dry mash, by measure, and let it stand in a warm place twenty-four hours. Ferment in anything except metal.

The 5c tax on futures, reduced by the senate to 1c is said to have been raised to 3c by the house bill.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for May delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Mar. 3	.....	16.35	18.45	14.65	17.25
Mar. 10	.....	17.25	19.70	15.50	17.70
Mar. 17	.....	17.40	19.65	15.50	18.00
Mar. 24	.....	16.85	19.50	15.05	17.50
Mar. 31	.....	18.35	20.10	16.50	18.50
Apr. 7	.....	18.00	19.70	16.10	18.25
Apr. 14	.....	16.15	18.70	14.30	17.10
Apr. 21	.....	15.35	17.60	14.10	16.65
Apr. 28	.....	15.40	17.50	13.75	16.65
May 5	.....	16.40	18.00	14.40	17.00

## ANALYSIS of FEEDS

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## Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

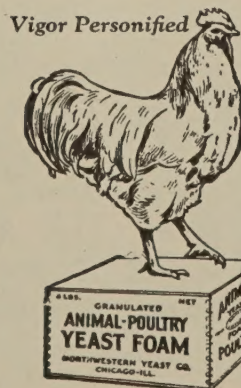
This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called "Solving the Feeding Problem." Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



## Trade Protest Against New Grain Grades

Reconsideration and rehearing of the new grain standards to become effective on the new crop was requested Apr. 24 in a telegram addressed to Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace by the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, representing 5,639 country elevators in nine Southwest states, 23 grain exchanges of the United States and several individual wheat growers, who said:

The following organizations earnestly request reconsideration and rehearing of the changes announced in federal grades on wheat and corn. We consider these changes as entirely arbitrary on the part of the Grain Division and wholly without consideration for the almost unanimous testimony against these changes as voiced by producers, farm organizations, country elevators, terminal elevators, mills, grain exchanges and others in the public hearings.

The Southwestern hearings, representing a large corn area and almost the entire hard winter wheat area, were unanimously opposed to these changes, and we would like to know whether the new grades were established at the request of any individuals, organizations or industries or whether they originated largely in the Grain Division itself with the idea of satisfying some technical theory of grading even though the changes might be in direct opposition to the testimony in the Southwestern hearings.

We are deeply concerned with the betterment of agricultural conditions but the technical application of these changes can only result in heavy penalties to producers and widespread confusion and uncertainty in the industry. We trust a rehearing will be granted the undersigned at an early date.

Sioux City Grain Exchange, Cairo Board of Trade, Omaha Grain Exchange, Wichita Board of Trade, Dodge City Board of Trade, Atchison Chamber of Commerce, Portland Grain Exchange, Peoria Board of Trade, St. Joseph Grain Exchange, Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange, Hutchinson Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Trade, Los Angeles Grain Exchange, Portland Merchants' Exchange, Topeka Board of Trade, Salina Board of Trade, Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Enid Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, Denver Grain Exchange, Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, Corn Exchange of Buffalo, Indianapolis Board of Trade, New Orleans Board of Trade.

Associated Southwest Country Elevators.

Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.

Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n, Luverne, Minn.

Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co., Wray, Colo.

Farmers Co-operative Grain & Feed Co., Kipp, Kan.

Flagler Equity Co-operative Ass'n, Flagler, Colo.

Farmers Co-operative Grain & Merc. Co., Halstead, Kan.

Smith Center Co-operative Merc. & Elev. Co., Smith Center, Kan.

Haigler Co-operative Equity Exchange, Haigler, Neb.

Seibert Equity Exchange, Seibert, Colo.

Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan. (producer with 7,000 acres under cultivation).

Mrs. Ida Watkins, Sublette, Kan. (producer with 5,000 acres under cultivation).

## Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore .....	10	237	.....	.....
Boston .....	693	891	.....	.....
Chicago .....	2,346	1,562	.....	.....
Ft. Worth .....	110	88	2,001	.....
Kansas City .....	12,120	3,120	.....	.....
Los Angeles .....	11,671	18,656	6,096	1,104
Minneapolis .....	2,088	574	.....	.....
New York .....	155	337	.....	162
Peoria .....	395	30	.....	.....
Portland, Ore. ....	141	2,388	100	40
San Francisco .....	288	860	.....	.....
Seattle .....	.....	110	.....	.....

## Oats in Poultry Feed

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.

Oats have always held a commanding position as a feed for livestock of all kinds. They differ from wheat and corn in that they contain much more fiber. For this reason, it is best to grind them before they are fed to swine or poultry. Their protein content ranks between that of corn and wheat and their fat content is comparable to that of corn, and is therefore greater than that of wheat.

Rolled oats, which are much used in poultry feeding, differ appreciably in composition from whole oats chiefly because of the removal of the oat hulls. Their protein and fat content are quite high, and their fiber content distinctly low. They are very palatable, especially to poultry.

The mineral deficiencies of oats are similar to those of corn and wheat with the exception that oats contain about twice as much calcium as wheat and nearly nine times as much as corn.

As a source of vitamin A, oats are very variable and, in general, inferior to wheat. The vitamin B content of oats is comparable to that of the other cereal grains. Oats, according to some investigators, have the property of being somewhat rachitogenic; this property is shared, but to a less degree, by most of the other cereal grains, excepting barley which, according to recent experimental results, is slightly anti-rachitic.

## Mineral Feeding Cures Salt Sick Cattle

Salt sickness, a naturally occurring nutritional anemia affecting cattle ranging on certain white and gray sandy soils and residual muck and peat soils that receive no overflow from more fertile watersheds, is a common affliction in large sections of Florida and other sections of the south, as well as foreign countries. Its direct cause is lack of iron and copper, for the blood of afflicted animals is thin, sometimes carrying only one-fourth the normal amount of red pigment, and greatly reduced in volume. Animals lose their appetites, become emaciated and weak.

Where the animals on the nutritionally deficient ranges receive as much as four lbs. or more of mixed concentrates daily, they are seldom affected, getting their iron and traces of copper in the supplements. A large proportion of mixed feed ingredients have been grown on soil high in minerals.

Florida's experiment station recommends giving cattle access to a "salt sick" lick, consisting of 100 lbs. common salt, 25 lbs. red oxide of iron and 1 lb. of finely ground copper sulfate thoroly mixed together so no animal gets an overdose of the poisonous copper sulfate. Beside the box containing the mixture should be another of common salt, so the animal may have free choice to meet its requirements. These minerals will supply iron and copper when the natural forage does not. In the more advanced cases veterinary attention may be necessary to supply the animal's needs.

## Buy Alfalfa Meal on Grade

Dairymen who are feeding high yielding cows require pure, leafy, and well-cured alfalfa to insure the percentage of protein and the high degree of palatability essential to profitable milk production. Although dairy experts declare that protein mill feeds are not a complete substitute for a protein forage such as alfalfa, many dairymen rely largely upon mill feeds for protein because of the difficulties they have encountered in purchasing good alfalfa for dairy feeding purposes.

Dairymen can be assured that alfalfa of good quality will be delivered if they will specify in their orders those U. S. grades of alfalfa that are best suited to dairy feeding and if they will request the shipper to attach a complete federal hay inspection certificate to the invoice. Prices for high quality alfalfa, based on U. S. Standards, are normally somewhat higher than for "common run" hay, not officially inspected. Shippers can not afford to load the best U. S. grades at "common run" prices. Bargain prices are often quoted on hay offered for sale under such descriptive terms as "good feeding alfalfa" or "choice alfalfa" but there is no definite assurance of high quality under such specifications.

The code for the linseed oil manufacturing industry was signed Apr. 21 by the President, and will go into effect Apr. 30. Misbranding or making special concessions is taboo.

## HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

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Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

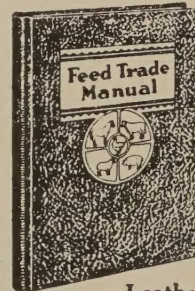
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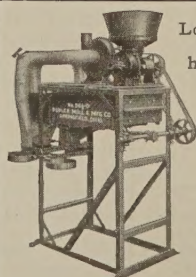
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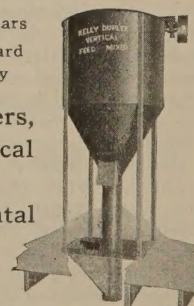
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## Packing Industry at Century of Progress

Armour & Co. will have a building at the Century of Progress, Chicago, to dramatize the live stock and packing industry.

Built into the lake and the length of a city block the building will have a boat landing and comfortable chairs and benches.

Dioramas will show the various processes by which the many products of the firm are manufactured, including feed and fertilizers. A restaurant will serve Armour products at moderate prices.

## G. E.'s 1934 House of Magic

Reversing the order of the old "wild west," scientists in General Electric's 1934 "House of Magic" at Chicago's A. Century of Progress will use a gun to "shoot on" the lights instead of shooting them out. A full-size gun that shoots bullets of light instead of lead or steel will be one of the new features of the popular science show this summer.

Instead of the customary cartridge, a small incandescent lamp with concentrated filament is built into the gun. A pull on the trigger throws a switch that flashes a short but intense beam of light from the barrel of the gun, and the "light bullet" registers a hit on a photoelectric target when the operator's aim is good. Special lenses and the unusual optical systems installed in the gun barrel make it a highly accurate "light arm."

The "voice of the atom" will be another of the new features in the series of scientific experiments presented in the company's little air conditioned theatre in the Electrical Building. In this experiment, a device known to science as the Geiger counter detects the presence of radioactive materials, and the disintegration of atoms in either uranium or radium is recorded by loud pops in a loud speaker.

Code violation cost a tailor in Jersey City \$100 fine and 30 days in jail, Apr. 20, for pressing a suit for 35 cents, when the code prescribed 40 cents. The rascal, he should have been shot at sunrise.

## Feedstuffs Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
*Baltimore .....	2,895	3,227	.....	.....
*†Boston .....	352	453	.....	.....
*Chicago .....	12,750	12,500	27,038	30,174
*†Kansas City .....	3,250	2,460	18,525	20,900
*†Los Angeles .....	1,650	2,430	.....	.....
*Milwaukee .....	765	2,590	8,180	4,380
*Minneapolis .....	2,207	533	32,122	39,373
*†Minneapolis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York .....	100	305	.....	.....
Peoria .....	9,660	13,270	11,610	13,316
*†Portland, Ore. ....	.....	.....	179	.....
*†Portland, Ore. ....	.....	.....	226	.....
*San Francisco .....	185	.....	.....	.....

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. \*†Millfeed, bran and shorts. †Linseed meal. ††Screenings.

## Dairy Cattle Require Minerals

Salt, the source of hydrochloric acid, necessary digestive agent in the stomachs of domestic animals, is the most commonly needed and used mineral supplement. Forage plants, the food of herbivorous animals, seldom contain sufficient quantities to fill the needs of the animal.

Dairy cattle require more salt than range stock, or steers, because a heavy flow of milk calls for more digestive work than simple maintenance, and larger quantities are put out in the blood and perspiration.

Dairy cattle requirements of other minerals, such as calcium, phosphorous, and iodine are heavier than those of steers and range cattle for the same reason. In each 100 lbs. of milk there is over .7% ash, largely lime and phosphorous. A cow in medium milk flow will put out more calcium and phosphorous in the course of a year than is contained in the entire body of a 3-year-old steer. On poor roughage animals will require a supplement of bone meal to supply calcium and phosphorous.

## Corn Cob Meal Good Starter

Corn-and-cob meal, as it is sometimes called, or ground ear corn is safer than shelled or ground shelled corn for starting out beef calves that have been carried through the winter on a light grain ration, according to Prof. P. S. Shearer, of the Iowa State College Department of Animal Husbandry.

As the calves go on full feed, however, and the feeder wishes to push them, corn-and-cob meal becomes too bulky. The cob in the meal takes up too much space in the digestive tract—space that might better be used for a more fattening feed.

Experimental evidence shows that corn-and-cob meal is a good "starter" for calves, but it should not be fed too long. The change to shelled corn should be made gradually. Mr. Shearer warns that the calves be prevented from eating too much and going off feed. This is particularly likely to happen in the spring when an occasional warm day dulls the appetite.

Grinding shelled corn does not ordinarily pay when calves are followed by hogs. Experiments show that shelled corn will make more pounds of beef and pork than will ground shelled corn under these conditions.

Ground corn has the advantage when it is advisable to mix the grain with a feed such as oilmeal for use in a self-feeder.

## Remarkable Fountain at the Century of Progress

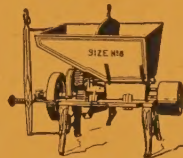
The world's largest and most beautiful fountain will be a new feature of the Century of Progress at Chicago. A water dome 40 ft. high and 200 ft. wide will connect with a water tunnel 570 ft. long. Thru the outlets of the

giant fountain will flow 68,000 gallons of water a minute, and the sprays will be brilliantly illuminated with green, red, amber, blue and white lights.

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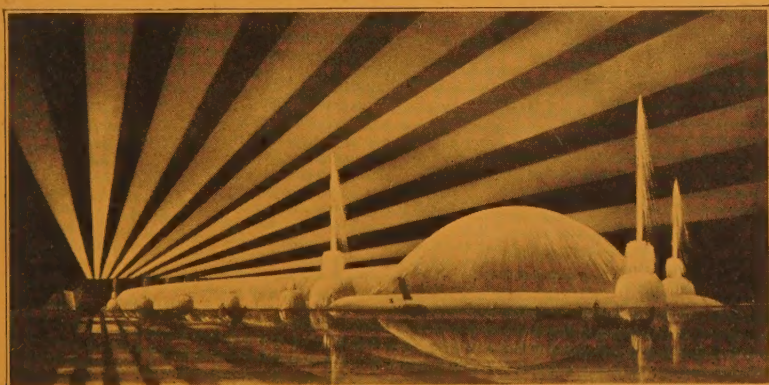
Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocoanut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid
Cottonseed meal, cake	Iodide
Feed mixers	Poultry grits
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

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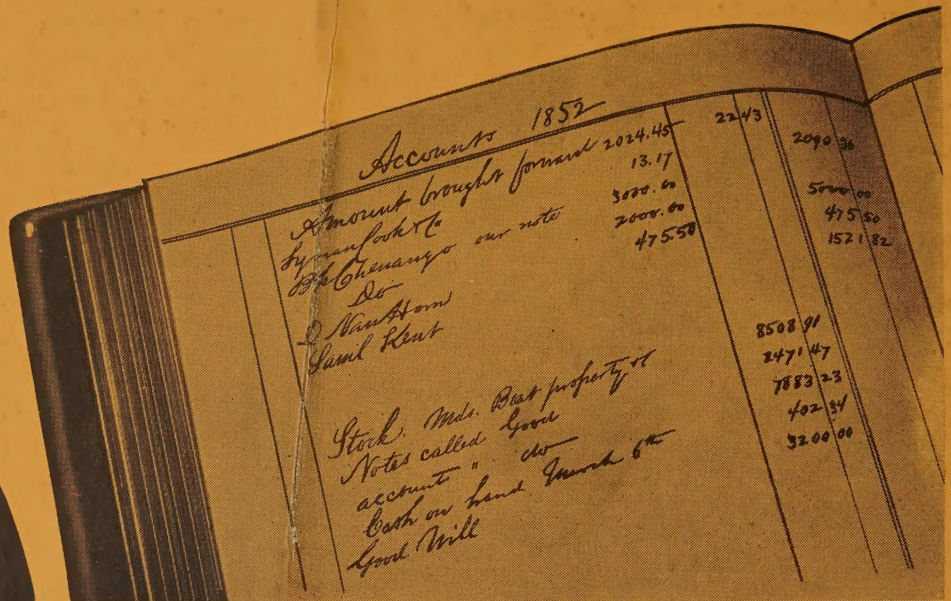
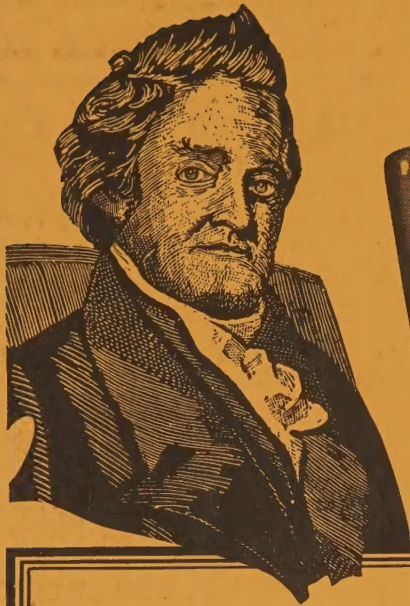
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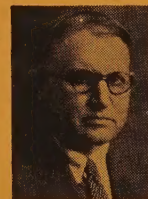
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